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Axis Promotes Open War On Britain by France; U. S. Frees French Fund

The World's Day—At a Glance
Oct. 22, 1940

Axis Seeks French War on Britain

To lure France into outright war with Great Britain was said to be the purpose of new Rome-Berlin Axis efforts. Paul Baudoin, Foreign Minister of the Vichy regime, told foreign correspondents that collaboration with Germany is a military necessity. [Details: Page 5.]

In Washington: French Embassies Get Funds

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau released French Government funds for the maintenance of French embassies and consulates in all Western Hemisphere countries. French cash, gold, securities and other assets were "frozen" by order of President Roosevelt after France surrendered to Germany.

The War Department is starting this week a drive to obtain 20,000 regular recruits for various branches of the Air Corps. Recruiting for other divisions of the Regular Army is "virtually complete," officials said.

The American Red Cross made $366,000 available in London for the immediate purchase of clothing for homeless civilians.

John L. Lewis, President of the C. I. O. who has maintained a strict silence on the Presidential campaign, will make a radio address next Friday evening, it was learned at his office today. His speech, it is expected, will be carried by all three of the major radio networks.

President Roosevelt signed a measure providing overtime pay at the rate of time and one-half for employees of the War Department working more than 40 hours weekly.

Attorney General Jackson advised Secretary of State Hull that United States Ambassadors and Ministers are exempt from provisions of the Hatch Act prohibiting Federal employees from taking an active part in political campaigns, on request for an opinion from the State Department.

Reports from Batavia indicate that no new contract to sell Netherlands East Indies oil to Japan has yet been signed. Japan, it is understood, is dissatisfied with an oil agreement with The Netherlands East Indies reached Saturday and is negotiating for a larger quota. [Details: Financial Page.]

War Summary: Shipping Losses 63,265 Tons

Shipping losses for Britain, Allies and neutrals during the week ending Oct. 14 totaled 63,265 tons, compared with German claims to having sunk 122,041 tons, the British Admiralty announced. [Despite German claims of large-scale destruction at sea, Germany's sea campaign at its present rate will have no appreciable effect on the war's outcome: Page 2.]

German air attacks on Britain were described by the British Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security as "on a very small scale today, following night attacks which gave London a night of comparative rest, but concentrated on Britain's Provinces. [Details: Page 5.]

Long-range bombardment of German-held Channel ports by British land guns took up assaults by R. A. F. bombers. [Details: Page 5.]

Gibraltar was the scene of a concentration of British capital warships as reports from Berlin indicated that German, Italian and French naval vessels might be massing for a move against the British fleet.

In New England: Voters' Aid Booth Opens

The Massachusetts League of Women Voters opened an information booth for voters on Boston Common. The booth gives nonpartisan information. [Details and picture: Page 9.]

Raymond A. Willett, Jr., of Woburn, a Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts in the primary elections, announced his support of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall (R) for re-election. [Details: Page 9.]

The 26th Division, largest unit of the Massachusetts National Guard, will be mobilized and made a part of the United States Army on Jan. 3, it was announced at the State House. [Details: Page 9.]

Gibb Robb Wilson, President of the National Aeronautical Association, predicted the United States would become, following the war, the world's greatest producer of commercial aircraft. [Details: Page 9.]

Filipino Candidate Favors U. S. Protection

Manila (AP)—Hilario Camino Moncado, President of the Filipino Federation of America, filed his candidacy for Commonwealth President in the 1941 election on a platform advocating "a perpetual form of commonwealth under the protective wing of the United States." He proposed that the United States be given military and naval base leases in the Philippines for an indefinite period in return for American aid for education and business development. Manuel Quezon, Commonwealth President, has stated he would not seek re-election.

Telephone Service to Spain Renewed

New York (AP)—The American Telephone & Telegraph Company reopened regular telephone service between the United States and Spain, suspended since the outbreak of Spain's civil war in 1936, with the opening of a short-wave radio circuit between New York and Madrid. Calls previously were routed over New York-London radio channels and completed by cable and wire lines.

In the Balkans: Nazis and Reds May Agree

Balkan crisis showed signs of keeping under control, with Russia and Germany apparently ready to come to a temporary understanding. [Details: Page 1.]

German success in Rumania combined with a new trade and political accord with Yugoslavia are reported to have swung Russia over to desire for accord with the Axis.

Concessions to Russia in the shape of a free hand in central Asia—possibly in Iran and Afghanistan—are rumored.

Germany's aim is said to be to keep Russia from moving westward at present, thereby leaving the east front safe while the struggle is continued on the west.

Hungarian crisis due to the strike of 50,000 miners brought out thousands of troops to guard the coalfields while coal was rationed.

Japan and Russia were believed about to negotiate spheres of influence in North China. [Details: Page 4.]

In Africa: Italy Claims Cruiser Damaged

Red Sea fight between Italian planes and coastal guns and a large British convoy was reported by the Italians to have resulted in serious damage to an "8,000-ton cruiser of the Sydney class."

Ships torpedoed during the engagement included several British merchant ships, the Italians said.

Air raids by Italians were reported at different points in Kenya and Egypt, including airfields around Alexandria and Cairo. British counter-raids were reported.

The Monitor Index

Tuesday, Oct. 22, 1940

Tourabouts	2	Financial Pages	15-16-17
Political Primer	3	Daily Features Page	19
Home Building and Furnishing Page	6	Editorials	20
Aviation Column	7		
Garden Column	7		
The Home Forum	8		
Courage (With French Translation)			
Boston and New England News	9-10		
Weather	9		
Vermont Letter	10		
Behind the Microphone	11		
Entertainment: Timetable	11		
Local Arts and Theater Page	11		
Sports Pages	12-13		
Radio Timetable	12		
Education Page	14		

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR'S

Political Primer

will be found on

Page 3

Roosevelt's Tactics Found Brake on U.S.

New Deal faces charge of keeping Nation too stirred up to get down to work.

Battle of America—IV

By Harold M. Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

A leading question in the "Battle of America" is: "When will the American people be able to relax from political emergencies and go back to work?"

For eight years the political air-raid sirens have been sounding almost repeatedly, and amid the din the natural bent of the American people for production somehow has been set back.

No society can sustain a permanent run of political excitement and remain excited about its industrial arts. And the country is now struggling with a grave foreign crisis.

There is little to which business is more sensitive than taxes, and in particular, to tax changes. In the 1920's the tax laws were changed no more often than about every two years. But since 1933 we have had at least one important new tax law every year, and two this year. And these laws have involved large-scale changes, such as the "soak the rich" tax in 1935, the undivided profits tax of 1936, and the excess profits tax of 1940. Provisions of the capital gains tax have been changed at least every two years. And the Social Security Act, as first passed "the biggest tax bill in history," added the pay roll taxes.

Federal Regulation

More pieces of major business legislation have been passed in the last eight years than in the previous generation, each contributing its unavoidable quota of initial surprise and subsequent prolonged need of adjustment. There has been Federal regulation of the security markets, and of the utility industry, of labor relations, of wages and hours, of wholesaler-retailer relations, of advertising, of commodity markets and prices, and of trade practices.

Many of these laws have been sprung on the country unexpectedly, partly in line with the modern political-military technique of surprise attack or blitzkrieg, partly no doubt because President Roosevelt likes surprises. The vast NRA project was a law two months after it was first discussed. The Securities Act of 1933 was a law in hardly less time. The soak-the-rich bill was sprung on a Congress just winding up to go home in June, 1935. The undivided profits tax proposal was handed down from the White House as suddenly, in March, 1936. The court-packing scheme was a surprise.

The investment of large sums of money requires an assurance of some kind of certainty in the future. And these surprises have bred caution. Business has hardly felt free to relax and let itself go, investment-wise.

That caution has been increased by the fact that campaign pledges and party platforms have been ignored. A whole philosophy has been cultivated in Washington of playing by ear. Business cannot tell what the President or his Administration will do next. If the Government would only stand still, even in the wrong place, business could relax.

Shifting Philosophy

Instead the Administration has shifted its fiscal philosophy from budget balancing in 1933 to pump priming in 1934 to compensated economy in 1935 to budget balancing again in late 1937, to spending-lending in 1938, and to the "capital investment" theory in 1939. It has refused to give up such unused powers as the issuance of Thomas amendment green-

Continued on Page 18, Column 1

Record Women's Vote Holds Balance in Presidential Poll

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

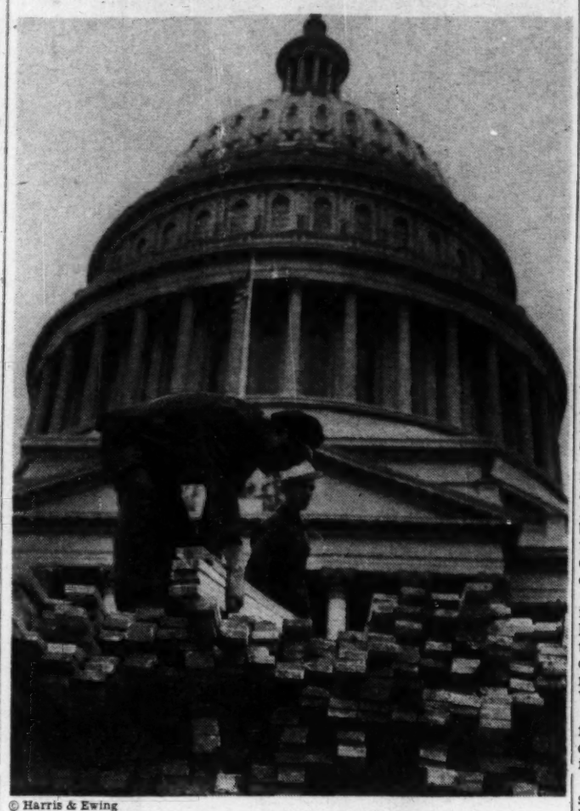
NEW YORK, Oct. 22—Political analysts were today weighing a new ponderable in New York City's huge registration—the factor of the women's vote, which the Board of Elections discloses was the major contributing cause to this year's high total.

The registration of women in the city's five boroughs this year is 1,532,506, with 1,856,235 qualified men voters. This compares with 1,222,030 women in 1936 and 1,678,154 men in that year's total registration of 2,900,184. Thus women registrants constitute 45 per cent of the total enrollment here for 1940, while in 1936 they constituted 42 per cent.

The women vote by this evidence was seen as verifying the thought of many observers that this year's election to unprecedented degree will have the participation of the segment of the electorate that usually does not go to the polls. Various interpretations are placed on the keen interest women are showing in the campaign aside from the fact that the Women's Divisions of both major parties have been campaigning aggressively for the stay-at-home vote.

Analysts are in general agreement, however that the world war crisis with its possibility of American involvement, together with the conscription law, have awakened many women to awareness of public affairs and the opportunity the franchise offers for a voice in their conduct. Which presidential candidate will be the beneficiary of their balloting obviously remains anybody's guess, with both major candidates in agreement on the broad issue of current foreign policy.

Who Will It Be?



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Getting Ready for the Inauguration

A President of the United States will be inaugurated in Washington next January. Will it be Franklin D. Roosevelt or Wendell L. Willkie? The answer to that must await the Nation's verdict at the polls on Nov. 5. But whether a Democrat or a Republican is elected, the Nation's capital is going ahead with plans for the inauguration. Here lumber for the inaugural stands is being unloaded at the Capitol.

Delay in Coming of Television Is Laid to Action of the F. C. C.

Television probably would now have a firm foothold were it not for federal prohibition of the sale of such equipment "until more perfect machines were available," declared J. Huber Denn of Wilmington, Del., at the morning session of the 26th annual convention of the National Association of Commercial Organization Secretaries, at the Copley Plaza, today.

Mr. Denn was speaking on "What's New in Industrial Development," on the second day's program of an organization which represents about 900 Chambers of Commerce, throughout the entire United States. Membership in these organizations totals about 1,000,000 persons. Delegates to the convention number a little more than 300.

Pointing out that new enterprises have been responsible for industrial growth of this country, Mr. Denn said that "means must be found whereby enterprise capital can come forth to bring out new products and new industries."

"There is no point in community competing against community on the mere movement of industry," he said, deploring inducements to bring about the deserting of one town in favor of another by industrial plants. "The essence of industrial progress still lies in creating wealth through new enterprises," he said.

"Great expectations were held for television, and that industry probably would at this time have a firm foothold for the expansion to which it is entitled, if it had not been that the Government, through the Federal Communications Commission, prohibited the sale of television sets until more perfect machines were available. With this kind of philosophy on the part of responsible Government officials, we wonder what kind of automobiles we would have today; what kind of radios we would be using; what kind of electrical appliances, if those everyday products had been introduced at a time when a similar philosophy prevailed in Government."

Forecasting greater strides in development in plastics and other lines, Mr. Denn said "there is probably a great deal ahead of us in the conversion of farm products into alcohol, a potential source of fuel power that this country may be forced to rely upon." Research is playing a great part in these things, he said, and "out of their laboratories will come new industries."

Closely coupled with the National Defense Program are the frantic efforts to make this country self-sustaining in strategic and critical materials for all its defense needs, Mr. Denn averred. "These include synthetic rubber and diamonds; domestic flax; substitutes for tin, and erection of tin smelters in the United States, provided a source of tin concentrates can be obtained, and development of our low-grade manganese sources and magnesium from sea water."

Also speaking today were Leonard E. Read of Los Angeles, on the subject, "Crack-Pot Schemes—The Chamber of Commerce's Responsibility"; R. W. Crist of Harrisburg, Pa., on "Putting Showmanship Into Retail Business," and Don C. Weeks of Traverse City, Mich., on "Special Events and Celebrations."

Willkie Warns Defense Works Are Not 'Boom'

Anticipates good business claim by New Dealers; draftees do not reduce nation's unemployed.

By J. Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ABOARD WILLKIE SPECIAL, EN ROUTE TO CHICAGO, Oct. 22—Wendell L. Willkie is today beginning his reply to President Roosevelt's forthcoming political speeches.

Sweeping back into Illinois and Indiana which he left but four days ago, Mr. Willkie is warning the American people not to be misled by a fictitious boom brought about through debt-forming defense orders or by claims of reduced unemployment through conscription.

And he is at the same time leveling the specific charge against Mr. Roosevelt that the New Deal, with the President's knowledge and consent, is "putting pressure upon relief receivers and people upon WPA employment."

The Republican nominee is frankly anticipating the campaign claims of his opponent and is saying so.

"You may presently hear the spokesmen of this Administration begin to boast about the great business revival that they have caused," he points out. "Production will inevitably increase through billions of dollars of war orders and unemployment will inevitably decline."

How the People Pay

And Mr. Willkie's reply is:

"Think how this new work is being created. It is being created by money spent by the Government, taken out of the pockets of the people or added to the mounting national debt.

"Let me never hear the New Dealers point with pride to a business revival based on the creation of the huge war machine that we are building. Let me never hear them boast that they have reduced unemployment by the sacrifice that hundreds of thousands of young men have made in joining the Army.

"Those are not achievements on the road to progress. Those are terrible duties that we must perform. Only dictators make the boast that they have 'solved' their domestic economic problems in that way. It is the ultimate boast of the all-powerful State."

Confident of Victory

Mr. Willkie's appeals to his audiences today are for the first time carrying with them a public expression of his confidence that he will win the election. Clearly referring to Mr. Roosevelt's latest schedule of "inspection" trips to doubtful States and his plans for

Continued on Page 18, Column 1

Text of Willkie's Milwaukee speech: Page 7.

German-Soviet 'Deal' To Limit War Front; Mexico Voids Grant

Good neighbor dividend paid by Mexico in canceling supply of oil for Japan.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP)—Secretary Hull said today that surplus war equipment in the United States was available to Latin-American countries in keeping with the policy of continental defense.

He mentioned destroyers of the type recently traded to Great Britain as among defense weapons which might be disposed of to other American Republics. These ships were over 20 years old.

Commenting on reports that Uruguay was seeking some destroyers, the Secretary said that if and when the United States found it had anything to dispose of, it would be glad to carry out such a transaction.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22—The United States' carefully-nurtured "good neighbor" policy was seen today as paying dividends with word from Mexico that President Cardenas had canceled, for reasons of "continental solidarity," large oil concessions granted last week to Japanese interests.

State Department sources viewed President Cardenas' action as a major contribution to Pan-American co-operation and as particularly gratifying to the United States in view of the constant efforts of President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull to foster a solid New World defense against Old World intrigue.

Further gratification was expressed here at the additional report from Mexico City that the Mexican Government had rejected a Japanese bid to buy 18,000 tons of Mexican scrap iron. Officials pointed out that refusal to accept such an offer would be a real sacrifice to Mexico in view of the latter's straightened economic condition and the wartime loss of foreign markets.

Joint Embargo Weighed

In diplomatic circles it was explained that Mexico has recently undertaken a constitutional amendment which would in any case bar the Japanese oil concession. The amendment has been ratified by State Legislatures, but has not yet been promulgated by Congress nor signed by the President. In this instance therefore Mexican officials prefer to emphasize that the cancellation is taken because of a sense of "continental solidarity" rather than strictly legalistic grounds.

Persons who have made a close study of the world petroleum situ-

Continued on Page 18, Column 2

Clashing interests of Germany and Russia shelved for present by both sides.

By Edmund Stevens
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
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BUCHAREST, Rumania, Oct. 22—Expectations of an impending German-Soviet conflict are apparently due for another setback. All indications here are that Moscow, for the time being at any rate, is ready for a new strengthening of relations with Germany.

Some sources, largely German, predict a new von Ribbentrop visit to Moscow or a trip by some high Soviet official to the German Capital, the outcome of which would be a new accord for defining new spheres of influence and economic collaboration.

Even some patching up of Soviet differences with Rumania by direct negotiations is predicted by these sources.

Building up to the new agreement the German press has been quoting Bismarck's advice to Germany to ally itself with Russia.

In Bismarck's day, as now, fundamental reasons for such a policy was avoidance of a war on two fronts.

Two-Front War Avoided

A failure to observe this in 1914 caused Germany's defeat in the last war, according to present views of the General Staff, and this the Germans are determined to avoid this time.

Hence if the war in the west drags on, Germany is prepared to make new concessions to keep Russia out. Russia, it is said, will be offered a free hand in Central Asia for "penetration" into Iran, which would give the Soviets an outlet to the Persian Gulf—a concession which would probably envisage German control of the Dardanelles.

A free hand in Afghanistan would also probably be Germany's "gift" to Russia, if the Russians could take it.

This would be a sort of consolation prize for the abrupt manner in which Europe's back door was slammed in Russia's face by Axis guarantee to Rumania.

But at the same time Russia will be given an opportunity to send its emissaries to Bucharest and negotiate directly with the Rumanian Government for a better "understanding."

But though Germany wishes to keep on friendly terms with Russia, it cannot permit the latter to advance its frontier into Europe any farther without imperiling its own economic position and eastern line of defense.

Room for Each in Doubt

The Germans are determined that henceforth Russians shall stay in Russia, as far as Europe is concerned.

This is the important distinction between Russo-German relations now and a year ago. Although both side are anxious to avoid conflict and to maintain the appearance at least of friendship, every agreement between them can only be for a limited period.

The fundamental conflict of aims and interest not only constantly tends to reassert itself, but is ultimately intensified by each succeeding compromise.

Despite many points of structural resemblance in their systems there is ultimately no room for the Soviets and Nazis on the same continent, and both are aware of this.

Germany's goal is frankly the political and economic domination of a unified and Nazified Europe, of which the Ukrainian breadbasket and other rich resources now in Soviet hands are indispensable elements.

All this is already clearly set forth in Adolf Hitler's book "Mein Kampf," the program set forth in which has hitherto been followed in broad outline.

Long War Helps Russia

The Russians' program is to take advantage of other nations' conflicts with each other and, hoping that a long war will ultimately exhaust all of the others, leaving Soviet Russia the most powerful.

Significant in this connection is the fact that on the recent anniversary of the Red Army's entry into Poland a year ago, all the Soviet papers published flowery articles about "the glorious victory of the Red Army over the Polish Army which marked the beginning of the liberation of Poland."

None of the articles made any mention whatever of the fact that Poland was at war with Germany at the time.

The Soviet regime is fond of adopting the pose of a lion for purposes of internal propaganda, but abroad it consistently prefers the jackal role, adopted at the time of the Polish campaign.

The Red Army fully realizes that it cannot stand up against any mod-

Continued on Page 4, Column 4

Intimate Message from Washington

Differences in Opinion by High Government Officials Act as Checks and Balances in Determining Course of U. S. Foreign Policy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Recent developments in American history—particularly President Roosevelt's unsuccessful attempt to reorganize the Supreme Court by legislation—have given wide publicity to the checks and balances operative in this country's executive-legislative-judicial form of Government.

There is another series of checks and balances, which, while receiving little attention, has played a dominant role in American foreign policy during the past year or so. It stems from disagreement among high government officials as to what this foreign policy should be both as to broad outline and as to particular instances.

Just as the executive and legislative branches of the Government frequently have to strike a compromise between their differing viewpoints and desires on a piece of legislation, so have differences of opinion on foreign policy forced this country to follow paths that lie between those chosen by advocates of extreme caution and those believing in bold, quick action. In many cases, these differences have succeeded in delaying the policies of the latter group rather than in shelving them completely.

Historians, who in later years trace the intricacies of America's policy during the current war, should find that the attitude of the United States' Government toward Japanese aggression in China furnishes an almost perfect example of this division in opinion and of its results. In fact, this Japanese question is particularly easy to follow inasmuch as no high government official can be accused of favoring Japan.

Much Depends on Britain

Until today, at least, Washington's policy toward Japan has very clearly been a compromise between those who believe that the United States has it within its power to bring Japan to its senses easily and quickly and those who fear that Japan might be able to put up a stiffer resistance than bargained for and that this country, particularly in view of its primary need of aiding Britain in every way possible, might find itself in deep water. Although there is good reason to believe that the advocates of the bolder course are now gaining control, this is only a very recent development and is part of a trend that might be reversed if Britain were to meet with a major setback.

Both of these groups, which, in turn, are made up of officials of varying degree of caution and boldness, have furnished confidential advisers to the President whose policies have therefore tended to strike a balance between them. Although there are many differing reports as to what is said in these foreign policy deliberations, it is no secret in Washington that high State Department officials tend to head the more cautious group, while the Navy Department has furnished those who advocate strong action. This is confirmed by the generally innocuous statements issued by the State Department on Far-Eastern affairs as contrasted with the statements recently made by a number of retired United States Admirals.

Although retired, these officers, several of whom headed the Navy's Far-Eastern Division and served as chiefs of naval operations, are known to voice the unexpressed opinion of the Navy Department.

Impressed by Navy Protest

One diplomatic source in Washington which has been closely in touch with the formulation of America's foreign policy recently declared that the Navy, on a number of occasions, strongly protested to the President against permitting Japan to continue buying material in this country which might some day be used against America's armed forces. The President is said to have been strongly impressed by this argument but its effectiveness was destroyed by caution elsewhere in the Government.

Those whose occupations with foreign affairs have brought them close to the President assert that, while he inclines by nature to boldness in action, he has largely been guided by the advice of his more cautious officials and that it is only in recent weeks that he has decided to take a stronger line with Japan.

It is pointed out that this country has put up with threat after threat and aggression after aggression from Japan and that it is only within the last week that an embargo upon the export of iron and steel scrap to Japan became effective. It is significant that America's foreign policy in regard to Japan and aid to Britain has grown increasingly vigorous since the secretaryships of War and Navy were given to Henry L. Stimson and Frank Knox, respectively, both of them outspoken advocates of strong action.

Thus it is that practically every step taken by the United States Government in foreign affairs is the result of an unreported, but nevertheless intense, struggle between two viewpoints within the Administration. These are the checks and balances, which, although unmentioned in the Constitution, help to insure that, in so far as possible, America's foreign policy doesn't lag into total inaction nor race ahead into situations whose outcome might threaten American democracy.

Joseph G. Harrison

Presidential Campaign Quotes

Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, at Logansport, Ind: The Government "has been run as a helter-skelter, pell-mell, political grab bag to suit the shifting whims of one so-called 'indispensable man' and to feed the greatest political bureaucracy that ever fastened itself on an otherwise free people."

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York, in Detroit: The record of Willkie's relations with his own employees proved that Willkie "cannot be trusted with the social security of 50,000,000 men and women."

Representative Joseph W. Martin, Republican National Chairman, in Fall River, Mass.: The United States "will not tolerate any fifth column;" "there are even some persons in the Government connected with it—and they must be driven out."

Senator George Norris (Ind.) of Nebraska, in Washington: "Big business" had begun an effort "to take the election by blitzkrieg methods" for Willkie.

He declared that 750 "big businessmen" met recently at Chicago to "start a 'prairie fire' for Willkie by chain telegrams."

"I will ask the Senate campaign expenditures committee to investigate whether the cost of this telegraphic blitzkrieg is being reported, and to determine whether it is not a violation of the Corrupt Practices Act for corporations to pay for such telegrams."

Senator Scott W. Lucas (D) of Illinois, in Chicago: The election of Wendell Willkie and a Republican House of Representatives would "wreck the farm program."

Democratic National Chairman Edward J. Flynn, in New York: Campaign contributions had been solicited from Government employees in violation of "the laws of the United States"—on behalf of the candidacy of Wendell Willkie; Government Departments in Washington "have been flooded with letters soliciting contributions," and the letters bear the signatures of John W. Hanes and Lewis W. Douglas, one-time figures in the Roosevelt Administration.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., in Pittsburgh: The main ambition of his father since he became President has been to "make democracy work"; Opposition charges that a third term would involve dictatorship are "stupid."

James W. Ford, Negro Vice-Presidential candidate of the Communist Party, in San Francisco: The "only disagreement" between President Roosevelt and Wendell L. Willkie was over "which one shall be the war President."

Wallace Sees Financiers Balking G. O. P. Farm Aid

MASON CITY, Iowa, Oct. 22 (AP)—Henry A. Wallace charged here last night that "the Eastern financial interests do control the majority of Republican votes in Congress and they will consent to no effective farm program, no matter what promises the candidates make."

Mr. Wallace, Democratic nominee for the Vice-Presidency, said in a radiocast address at a rally that "no farm-minded Republican can go up against the buzz-saw of the national leadership of the Republican Party in an effort to help farmers without breaking his heart. . . ."

He predicted that "when peace comes in Europe and Asia, when men are discharged by the millions from the armament plants, and when Europe is unable to take our surplus farm products except on a short time charitable basis, if the Republicans are in power we shall see within a few years here in the United States a farm depression that will make 1921 and 1932 seem like years of prosperity.

"The Republican leadership," he continued, "has made it clear that it does not believe that government capital should take up the slack when private capital is scared."

Mr. Wallace said, "It is amazing to find the Republican candidates today seriously urging the McNary-Haugen Bill as better than the present farm program."

The principle of subsidizing exports embodied in the bill of the Republican Vice-Presidential nominee and the late Representative Gilbert N. Haugen of Iowa "can work only if there is a large foreign market," Mr. Wallace declared, adding:

"Now with Europe engaged in war, there is no market for our agricultural products on the continent of Europe. To talk about subsidizing exports where there is no market is utter absurdity. That is why the McNary-Haugen idea is out of the question."

He contended that if the McNary-Haugen principle had been applied to corn and hogs last year, net income to the cornbelt would have been "at least $300,000,000 less than was actually received.

"The Republicans who are now offering the McNary-Haugen Bill as a substitute for the present agricultural legislation are offering you a stone instead of bread," Mr. Wallace added.

"At a time in the twenties when large loans to foreign countries sustained large agricultural exports, and the McNary-Haugen Bill could be made to work, the Republican leadership was dead against it."

Knox Praises U. S. Naval Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 22—The United States Navy is the best in the world from the standpoint of personnel and equipment, according to Col. Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, after a tour of inspection of naval facilities and industrial production in the metropolitan district here.

Colonel Knox arrived here yesterday morning from his summer home in Manchester, N. H., and after his tour of inspection declared that naval construction in every shipbuilding yard in the country was far ahead of schedule and that vessels now laid down here and in other naval yards would be ready for use months earlier than the building program called for.

"We are just beginning to get into our stride," he said, warning, however, that the country should not be satisfied with the speed-up in naval construction. The United States must continually seek for progress and endeavor to build new ships, new equipment and new improvement, he added.

Colonel Knox made a short tour of Floyd Bennett Field and then proceeded to the Navy Yard in Brooklyn, where he was received by Rear Admiral Clark H. Woodward, Commandant of the Third Naval District, with full naval honors, including a 10-gun salute.

The Secretary inspected an assembly plant at the yard, examining long rows of new, gray anti-aircraft guns and checked on the progress of the work on the new 45,000-ton battleship Iowa and the 45,000-ton dreadnought Missouri, which are under way at the yard. Later, he visited the Ford Instrument Company in Long Island City and the Sperry Gyroscope Company in Brooklyn.

Colonel Knox continued his tour of inspection today, visiting the Illinois, naval reserve station ship in the Hudson River, the Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock Company Yards a Kearny, N. J., and the Electric Boat Company plant at Bayonne, N. J.

6 Senate Presidents Makes It a Record

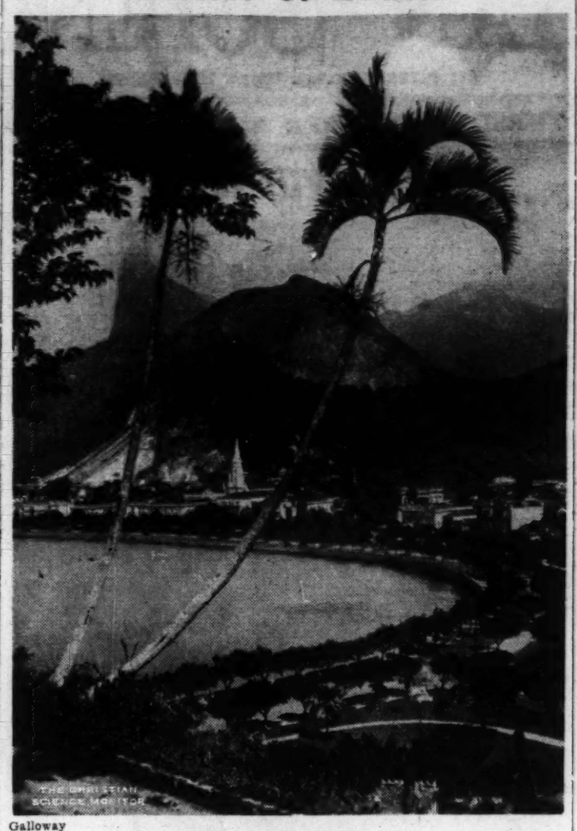
WASHINGTON (AP) — Veteran attendants said Oct. 21 that the Senate had broken some kind of a record by having six different presiding officers recently.

Absence of both Vice-President John M. Garner, first presiding officer, and Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, President pro tempore, who usually takes his place, caused the unique situation.

Senators Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, who also is majority leader; Morris Sheppard (D) of Texas, dean of Congress; Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee; and William H. King (D) of Utah, have served successively as acting president pro tempore. Each has exercised the power of the Vice-President to sign bills and preside at sessions.

Senator Pittman made the record possible by leaving signed blank forms for appointment of acting presidents pro tempore when he departed for Nevada.

Flower of Brazil



Galloway

Rio de Janeiro

View of Botafogo Bay from direction of Sugar Loaf and looking toward Corcavado, the high pointed peak in the upper left.

Rolling Down to Rio by Plane Easy at Cut Rates This Fall

Tourabouts

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Cutting both time and fare, Pan American Airways special series of Strato-Clipper cruises to Rio de Janeiro are proving popular not only with the businessman but also with the tourist who is limited for time and cash.

Regular round trip rates, Miami to Rio, are now $810. But with the inauguration of the special series of three-times-weekly air cruises travelers may now take an 11-day trip for $650; 18 days for $750; and 25 days for $795. These rates include everything from round trip fares between Miami and Rio, to meals, hotels, sightseeing, private car, and English-speaking guide. These rates went into effect Oct. 2 and will continue to Dec. 21.

The flights are made entirely in daylight. En route to Rio, passengers will spend a night at San Juan, Puerto Rico, or Port of Spain, Trinidad; and at Belem, Brazil, on the mouth of the Amazon.

The new Strato-Clippers are designed to fly "over the weather." For extra comfort, only 20 passengers will be carried in the giant ships, which are of 33-passenger capacity. Passengers will arrive in Rio in only two days and seven hours, a full 48 hours faster than previous flying time.

Including the new short cut East Coast route schedules, Clipper ships now leave every day in the week for South America, connecting with overnight schedules of domestic airlines. This cuts actual flying time from any major United States city to the most distant capital of South America to less than 45 hours.

Autumn Cruises

The big, American-flag "Cruise-Way" ships of Clyde-Mallory Lines leave New York at frequent intervals for Charlestown, South Carolina; Jacksonville and Miami, Florida, and Houston, Texas. All-expense cruises range in length from six to 13 days and include ample time in port for sightseeing, sports or surf bathing. One of the popular offerings is a 13-day cruise to Miami, allowing a full week in this resort. Six days are devoted to ocean cruising. The all-expense rate covers the cost of hotel accommodations and meals in Miami, in addition to the sea voyage both ways. A 13-day round trip to Houston also is offered by Clyde Mallory Lines. Travelers spend a full day and night in the Texas seaport, and visit historic San Jacinto battlefield. A call at Miami is made in each direction.

October in Mexico

Seasoned tourists to Mexico are partial to October as one of the finest times of the year for a visit, as it is in this month that many off-the-beaten-track adventures may be enjoyed to the fullest. One may travel to the little town of Patzcuaro, which this year is celebrating its fourth centennial. Here the visitor may wander about, taking notes on fine bits of architecture, watching picturesque groupings of Indians at the street fountains or at the market, or visit the churches. Pitzcuaro may be used as headquarters, while one makes visits to islands in the lake, especially Janitzio; or to nearby Tzin-tzun-tzan, where there is a painting credited to Titian; or to smaller villages where ancient Tarrascan arts are practiced.

Virginia Beach Active

While other seaside resorts are closing up for the season, late vacationists are coming to Virginia Beach, where they still can enjoy all of the sports popularly associated with the good old summer time. Average temperatures range in the low 70's during the autumn months, permitting surf bathing, golf, riding, and tennis.

Dies Asserts That Detroit Holds About 5,000 Potential Saboteurs

DETROIT, Oct. 22 (AP)—Representative Martin Dies, (D) of Texas—here for secret conferences with persons he described as "informers," asserted in interviews yesterday that approximately 5,000 potential saboteurs are working in this industrial center and that the Government has been "negligent and lax" in efforts to wipe out subversive organizations.

The Chairman of the House Committee Investigating un-American Activities said that many foreign agents were employed in key positions in plants in this section working on war contracts. Acts of sabotage, he said, would be committed when the defense program reaches its maximum output.

Mr. Dies said he planned to catalogue those he described as potential saboteurs by names and occupation and that he would seek to have them discharged from their jobs.

"Employers say they cannot fire some of these saboteurs," he added, "because of the National Labor Relations Board. We may have to have a showdown on that."

At Toledo, Mr. Dies said the Government had not taken adequate steps "to handle the situation," and continued:

"I don't believe we realize the danger in this country. It is the very thing that has brought Europe to the brink of ruin. These subversive organizations, if allowed to continue, will do to this country exactly what was done in France."

He identified some of the organizations as the German-American Bund, the Kyffhauserbund, the I. W. W., the International Labor Defense League, the Maritime Unions and the Transport Workers Union.

"Organizations of this type," he said, "should be outlawed and their agents deported."

Mr. Dies said he had not decided whether his committee would hold meetings here. "That depends upon what the informers tell me," he said. The information of his "informers," he declared, was "so important to the United States, that their identities must be kept secret."

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Stimson Opens Draft Drawing Noon, Oct. 29

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22—President Roosevelt will make a brief talk and Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, will draw the first number in an historic ceremony initiating the national Selective Service lottery on Tuesday, Oct. 29.

The President passed along to Secretary Stimson the honor of selecting the first draft slip in order that the forthcoming ceremony may conform as nearly as possible to the World War draft lottery in which the drawing was performed by Newton D. Baker, then Secretary of War.

The same goldfish bowl, used in 1917, will be brought from Independence Hall, Philadelphia, for the occasion. The same big wooden ladle, made from a rafter of Independence Hall, will be used to stir the number-carrying capsules, and Mr. Stimson will be blindfolded with the same piece of tapestry from one of the Hall's historic chairs that bound the eyes of Mr. Baker 23 years ago.

The exact number of blue, plastic capsules—a sample of which was carried to the White House yesterday by Dr. Clarence A. Dykstra, director of Selective Service—has not yet been determined. It will run around 9,000 depending upon the highest number of draft registrants reported from any community. After the opening ceremony, the lottery will be continued 15 hours or more until every capsule has been drawn, determining the order in which registrants will receive the eight-page questionnaires, on the basis of which the registrant will either be liable to call for a year's military training or put into a deferred class.

Numbers to Guide Boards

As each number is drawn from the goldfish bowl, it will be set down by local draft boards in every section of the country as a guide for sending out questionnaires. In the World War lottery the first number drawn was 258. The registrant in each community whose card was number 258 was recorded as the first person to whom a questionnaire would be mailed in that area.

Draft officials here estimate that not more than four or five men will be needed from each local area to make up the initial quota of 30,000 men to be called into service on Nov. 18. Heavier calls will be made as time goes on in keeping with the Army's plan to acquire 800,000 trainees by the end of next June.

If a registrant's number is among the first 50 drawn, they say, he may expect to receive one of the first questionnaires sent out. Questionnaires will be distributed by local draft boards only as persons are needed to fill quotas assigned from Washington and to keep a small reserve of eligible names on hand.

Any man who is registered may enlist voluntarily in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps up to the time he is ordered to report for induction, Mr. Dykstra continues to emphasize.

Plans Speeded

Such enlistments, he points out, will be credited against draft quotas for the home states of the volunteers, but will not immediately change the tentatively estimated quotas for calls up to June 30, 1941, which make liberal allowances for volunteers.

The period for voluntary one-year enlistments has ended, military recruiting is now back on a basis of three or six years service as against one year of Selective Service training. It is possible, however, for prospective trainees to volunteer "out of turn." They may request to be put at the head of the list for their area and if found to be otherwise qualified will be placed for call ahead of those who have earlier order numbers.

Speeding preparations for the drawing next Tuesday, Mr. Dykstra yesterday dispatched a corps of his aides on flying trips to all sections of the United States to act as advisors to State directors. They are instructed to consult with Governors and State directors over any problems that might retard complte preparations for the lottery. The "flying squad" is composed of Capt. Garreth N. Brainerd, Daniel E. Gould, Capt. Robert B. Coons, Maj. William J. Rushton, and Capt. William S. Iliff.

Lindbergh Urges Fusion of Groups Advocating Peace

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh attended a peace conference last night and declared "it is increasingly clear that those of us who oppose involvement in the war must organize against the propaganda and agitation for war that is now taking place.

"If we do not organize now, it may be too late," the aviator told representatives of about 20 organizations advocating peace and non-intervention in war. The conference was called by O. K. Armstrong, of Springfield, Mo., a member of the American Legion Foreign Relations Committee, to "combat all forces . . . trying to involve us in war."

"We may differ sincerely in our beliefs as to how war can best be prevented," Colonel Lindbergh said. "Some, in which I include myself, believe that we should build strong military forces for defense. Others among us believe that war can best be avoided by more peaceful measures. The essential point is that all of us oppose America's involvement in this war, and believe that such involvement can and must be prevented."

Nazi Sea Toll Minimized As Decisive War Factor

LONDON, Oct. 22 (AP)—British, Allied, and neutral merchant shipping losses for the week ended Oct. 14 totaled 63,265 tons, compared with Germany's claim to have sunk 122,041 tons, the Admiralty said today. Losses listed by the Admiralty for that week were: British, seven ships, 32,370 tons; Allied, three ships, 17,537 tons; and neutral, three ships, 13,358 tons.

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U. S. N., Retired
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Germany has raised the voice of its submarine campaign to claim that Britain's merchant marine is being systematically destroyed. British issues the counterclaim that Germany's sea attacks are producing no tangible results.

Actually, it may be stated on the basis of estimates made independently of either of these claims that the German sea campaign—unless radical and unforseen changes are made to achieve greater effectiveness—will have no appreciable results upon the final outcome of the war.

It appears that Germany's war on Britain's shipping today has had no such serious implications as it had in 1917. Further it appears that the convoy system is affording reasonable protection to shipping, that Britain has adequate shipping for its needs, and that Britain lacks neither food nor essential materials.

A Study in Contrasts

The British and German versions of Britain's merchant shipping losses in the present war present a study in contrasts. On Sept. 10 the British Admiralty issued a tabulation of shipping losses which showed that Britain had lost 1,539,196 tons; the Allies, 462,924 tons, and neutrals 769,213 tons—a total of 2,771,333 tons.

This figure was less than half of an estimate made by Germany earlier on Aug. 6, which claimed that a total of 4,986,860 tons of shipping had been sunk.

Even Britain's most recent admission of a total of 3,200,000 tons lost does not equal the total by Germany months earlier.

At the beginning of the war, Britain had 8,977 merchant vessels of more than 100 tons, totaling about 21,000,000 tons. Norway had 1,981 ships of 4,833,813 tons; Belgium, 200 ships of 408,418 tons; the Netherlands, 1,523 ships of 2,969,578 tons; Denmark, 705 ships of 1,174,944 tons; Poland, 63 ships of 122,318 tons; and France, 1,282 ships of 2,953,938 tons.

Today, Britain controls or operates many of the Norwegian, Dutch, Polish, and Belgian vessels, together with an undisclosed number of French, Danish, and German ships which have fallen into its hands. Only a month ago for instance, the crack Dutch liner Nieuw Amsterdam, a 36,287-ton vessel that had been at New York since last May, sailed for an unannounced destination under charter of the British.

Replacements Kept Up

If only 60 per cent of the Norwegian, Dutch, Polish, and Belgian, and 10 per cent of the Danish and French tonnage passed into British control, the total would be about 5,500,000 tons, which, added to Britain's own original tonnage, would raise the available merchant tonnage to 26,500,000.

Even if Germany were capable of making a serious inroad in this amount of shipping, it would be necessary also to curtail Britain's replacement program before any serious damage could be said to have been done to the British merchant marine.

Loss of shipping is not a new experience for Britain. Between 1803 and 1814, a period that covered the Napoleonic War and the War of 1812, it is estimated that about 40 per cent of the registered tonnage Britain possessed in 1803 was captured or wrecked. But this loss was more than made good by new construction, as the 1814 tonnage actually exceeded that of 1803 by 21 per cent.

This result could not be repeated during the World War, when Britain's loss of shipping by reason of enemy action and the perils of the sea amounted to some 8,500,000 tons. Replacements built at home or acquired from abroad or through capture, amounted to only about 6,100,000 tons, but allowance must be made for the fact that British shipyards also produced some 2,000,000 tons for their navy during the same period of time.

Industrial Needs Watched

Britain's shipyards, however, are not now committed to such a heavy naval program as was necessary during the World War, and are in all likelihood turning out merchantmen very rapidly. To assure that sufficient manpower would be available to carry out this program, the British Government has profited by the mistakes it made during the World War, and has taken measures in this war to insure that drafting of man power is conducted so as not to dislocate this or any other industry.

The maximum recorded yearly output of British shipyards was in 1920, when 2,055,624 tons of merchant shipping were constructed. Under stress of necessity, this record should easily be surpassed, especially as there was little lost motion to be overcome, because the shipbuilding industry was working well up to capacity at the start of the war.

In addition, Britain has purchased a considerable tonnage of old but serviceable merchantmen from the United States.

Recently Ronald Cross, Minister of Shipping for Great Britain, announced that only about 8 per cent of Britain's prewar merchant fleet had been lost by enemy action, and that captures, new construction, and control of vessels under other flags had more than replaced the losses.

And only a few days since, the First Lord of the Admiralty made the reassuring statement that a steady stream of new ships is coming from Britain's building ways.

Germany Has Better Bases

But while Britain may be said to be better off in this respect than during the World War, there are other factors in the situation which are not as favorable to Britain.

Germany's present war on merchant shipping involves conditions that are quite different from those which existed during the World War. In addition to the inroads made by their submarines, German surface vessels, aircraft, and mines have proved far more formidable than they were in the last war, because Nazi possession of the entire European coast from Spain to the North Cape provides numerous strategically located bases that were unavailable to them in the World War.

During that war, Britain dominated the English Channel, the Strait of Dover, and the North Sea. Now, with Germany's air force operative over the Channel, these waters are uncontrolled wastes. Furthermore German submarines operating from Brest are nearly 300 miles closer to important cruising areas than they would be if based on Ostend and Zeebrugge.

But even under these conditions British seaplane patrol has apparently driven the U-boat from the waters around Great Britain, and it is now operating much farther at sea than was customary during the World War. Thus the City of Benares, on which 247 fatalities were reported, was torpedoed 600 miles west of Ireland, and there have been frequent instances of vessels having been sunk 300 to 600 miles west of Ireland.

This use of the submarine reduces its effectiveness, because it can operate to greatest advantage near the focal points of trade routes.

Although the necessity of convoying ships farther out from shore places an added burden on Britain's escorting force, the effectiveness of the convoy system can be ascertained from an estimate of British merchant marine losses in terms of monetary losses.

Estimate of Money Losses

Obviously, the value of any particular cargo to Britain at the present time does not necessarily depend upon either its tonnage or its monetary value. The intrinsic value may far exceed the actual value, the controlling factor being the urgency of the need for any particular material. It might well be that a small cargo of copper or nickel might be much more indispensable than a larger and more costly cargo of steel.

No statistics concerning the monetary loss incurred by Britain through the loss of cargoes have come to hand, but a tentative approximation can be made.

In 1938, the total value of foreign trade cargoes entering and clearing British ports amounted to $6,370,867,200. This total does not include the value of bullion and coin transported, because it seems unlikely that transfers of this nature are being made to any extent under present conditions.

If the above amount be divided by the total tonnage involved, the average value of cargo carried per ton of ship works out at about $35. Application of this index to the admitted loss of 3,200,000 tons of shipping gives the lost cargoes, aside from intrinsic value, a value of somewhere in the vicinity of $112,000,000—a small sum when compared with other war expenses that reach into the billions.

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.

Draft Evaders' Sentences Nov. 6; All Out, No Bail

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 22—Eight divinity students at the Union Theological Seminary, and two young Socialists who failed to register for conscription on Oct. 16, today stand indicted by a Federal Grand Jury for evasion of the Selective Service Act. The divinity students pleaded guilty. The Socialists obtained permission from Judge John W. Clancy to defer pleading until tomorrow. All were released without bail.

Judge Clancy set Nov. 6, the day after election, as the date for the sentencing of the divinity students. All the young men face possible sentences of five years in prison, $10,000 fines or both. The students were William Lovell, of Poughkeepsie, President of the student body at the seminary; David Dellinger, of Wakefield, Mass.; George M. Houser, of Denver; Joseph Bevilacqua, of Buffalo; Meredith Dallas, of Grosse Pointe, Mich.; Don Benedict, of Newark; Richard J. Wichlei, of Binghamton, and Howard E. Spragg, of Malden, Mass.

The Socialists were Howard Schoenfeld and Stanley Rappeport, of New York City. Mr. Rappeport is Executive Secretary of the New York District of the Young People's Socialist League.

Simultaneously the Youth Committee Against War announced today that it would give its support to the 10 young men.

"A genuine democracy always recognizes the right of the individual to follow the dictates of his own conscience in matters religious, social and political," a statement by the group says. "The Youth Committee Against War will do all in its power to see to it that the tenets of democracy are preserved in this trying period of American history."

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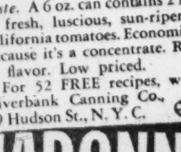

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The Presidential Anti-Third Term Tradition

The tradition of limitation to two terms for any individual in the American presidency is popularly dated back to the refusal of George Washington to accept a third term.

Actually, while Washington set the example, it was Thomas Jefferson who first gave it emphasis.

The words of Washington, Jefferson, and later statesmen are being examined with care and used with fervor on both sides of the argument currently precipitated by the second renomination of President Roosevelt.

This article endeavors to present the historical record dispassionately, leaving the reader to form his conclusion.

Founders' Intentions

The debates of the Constitutional Convention, so far as recorded, give little indication of the sentiment of the framers of the Constitution toward a third eligibility. Until almost the end of the Convention they were dealing with a different kind of election—namely, choice by Congress for a six- or seven-year term. Many of them were opposed to any re-eligibility whatever, but this concern was partly to avoid collusion or subservience between Congress and the Executive. After the plan of the separate electoral college was hit upon, that device seems to have been taken as removing the dangers in re-eligibility.

A majority of historians take the view that President Washington's withdrawal from public life after eight years in the presidency and after most of twenty years in the national service, was a decision based on personal inclination more than conviction of policy.

Washington's Farewell

His farewell address expressed simply his resolve to decline being considered. He said he had wished to retire at the end of his first term but forbore in view of a critical foreign situation. He added, "I rejoice that the state of your concerns, external as well as internal, no longer renders the pursuit of inclination incompatible with the sentiment of duty or propriety."

Before he became President and while the Constitution was in process of ratification, he wrote to the Marquis de Lafayette of proposals against any re-election:

> There cannot in my judgment be the least danger, that the President will by any practicable intrigue ever be able to continue himself one moment in office, much less perpetuate himself in it, but in the last stage of corrupted morals and political depravity; and even then, there is as much danger that any other species of domination would prevail. . . . Under an extended view of this part of the subject, I can see no propriety in precluding ourselves from the services of any man, who on some great emergency shall be deemed universally most capable of serving the public.

About the same time Alexander Hamilton wrote in the Federalist that exclusion from re-election would reduce the inducements to good behavior and possibly even tempt a man to seize the power to prolong himself in office.

Hamilton and Jefferson

Hamilton continued:

> A third ill effect of the exclusion would be the depriving of the community of the advantage of the experience gained by the chief magistrate in the exercise of his office. . . .
>
> A fourth ill effect of the exclusion would be the banishing of men from stations in which, in certain emergencies of the state, their presence might be of the greatest moment to the public interest or safety. There is no nation which has not, at one period or another, experienced an absolute necessity of the services of particular men in particular situations. . . . Without supposing the personal essentiality of the man, it is evident that a change of the chief magistrate, at the breaking out of a war, or at any similar crisis, for another, even of equal merit, would at all times be detrimental to the community.

Jefferson, who had been in Paris as American minister while Washington presided over the Constitutional Convention, believed strongly in rotation in office. When he had been elected President a second time he wrote to John Taylor his intention to withdraw at the end of the eighth year lest re-election of presidents through life become a political habit. He added:

> General Washington set the example of voluntary retirement after eight years. I shall follow it. And a few more precedents will oppose the obstacle of habit to any one who shall endeavor to extend his term. Perhaps it may beget a disposition to establish it by an amendment of the Constitution. I believe I am doing right, therefore, in pursuing my principle. . . . There is . . . but one circumstance which could engage my acquiescence in another election; to wit, such a division about a successor, as might bring in a monarchist. But that circumstance is impossible.

Later he wrote,

> If the principle of rotation be a sound one, as I conscientiously believe it to be with respect to this office, no pretext should ever be permitted to dispense with it, because there never will be a time when real difficulties will not exist, and furnish a plausible pretext for dispensation.

Finally, in his Autobiography he wrote:

> The example of four Presidents voluntarily retiring at the end of their eighth year, and the progress of public opinion, that the principle is salutary, have given it in practice the force of precedent and usage; insomuch that, should a President consent to be a candidate for a third election, I trust he would be rejected, on this demonstration of ambitious views.

Custom Takes Hold

The custom thus induced by Washington and Jefferson took such firm root that Madison and Monroe accepted it, the Senate passed an anti-third term resolution in 1824, Andrew Jackson recommended a single term of four or six years, and in 1840 William Henry Harrison announced he would not accept a second term.

Since the Civil War the third-term question has risen in connection with at least four presidents, —Grant, Cleveland, Theodore Roosevelt, and Coolidge. Mr. Coolidge had served less than half of the term in which he succeeded from the vice-presidency. Nevertheless the prospect of his renomination evoked the La Follette anti-third term resolution, which is rather awkward for partisans of both positions in the present election, since it was opposed by a majority of Republicans and passed by the vote of Democrats.

Precedent Often Reaffirmed Since the Civil War

The third-term issue rose first after the Civil War—and was most directly presented of any time until 1940—during the second Administration of President Ulysses S. Grant.

When it became currently reported in 1875 that the General who had led the Union armies would be receptive to a third nomination, the State Republican conventions of Ohio, Iowa, Minnesota, Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania passed resolutions against a third term.

General Grant's Letter

To the president of the Pennsylvania convention Grant wrote: "I am not, nor have I ever been, a candidate for a renomination. I would not accept a nomination if it were tendered, unless it should come under such circumstances as to make it an imperative duty, circumstances not likely to arise." Nevertheless the House of Representatives passed overwhelmingly a resolution introduced by William M. Springer of Illinois, a Democrat, supporting the custom of retirement after a second term.

This put Grant out of the running for the time, but in 1880 his backers, urging that the lapse of four years made him again eligible, kept him in the lead for 33 ballots in the Republican convention until the deadlock was broken in favor of James A. Garfield.

Theodore Roosevelt's Case

After President Cleveland had been re-elected, though not consecutively, in 1892, a number of resolutions were introduced in Congress to limit the Presidential term in various ways. Apprehensions proved unnecessary, however, for the silver issue so split the party that the 1896 Democratic convention refused even to commend his Administration in its platform.

Theodore Roosevelt became President in September, 1901, barely six months after McKinley had begun his second term. Upon Roosevelt's election in 1904 he issued a statement saying, "On the fourth of March next I shall have served three and one half years, and this three and one half years constitutes my first term. The wise custom which limits the President to two terms regards the substance and not the form, and under no circumstances will I be a candidate for or accept another nomination." In 1907 he reiterated this position.

However, in 1912, when he had broken with his successor, President Taft, and was being urged to head a new party, he explained his statement had referred to a third consecutive term, and added:

"I could not then know whether or not there would be a demand for me to accept a nomination at some future time. And believing as I do, that the selection of candidates for the Presidency rests entirely with the people, I could not say that at no time in life would I accept another nomination."

The La Follette Resolution

In February, 1928, anticipating the possible candidacy of President Coolidge for a second nomination after having served half of an unexpired term, the Senate took up a resolution introduced by Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin. Its wording followed closely that of the Springer resolution of 1875. The resolution was passed after considerable debate by a vote of 56 to 26. It read:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the precedent established by Washington and other Presidents of the United States in retiring from the Presidential office after their second term has become by universal concurrence a part of our republican system of government, and that any departure from this time-honored custom would be unwise, unpatriotic and fraught with peril to our free institutions."

Cartoonists View the Issue of a Third Election—Pro and Con

Batchelor, New York Daily News

Ding, Des Moines Register

Educators Back Defense of Democracy

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Defense of democracy through stirring citizens to a keener interest in their country's history and current problems is being undertaken by educators here, just as the military authorities are undertaking defense through armaments. One hears rumblings throughout the Middle West of this kind of preparation.

The whole object is to get people to think. To think about how the United States won its freedom and its traditions of tolerance. To think about how it is going to solve the problems of today, farm surpluses and unemployment, wasting of the soil through erosion, control of city politics by machines.

One of the instruments favored by educators is the public forum, the modern heir of the town meeting. All agree that forums are a fine thing to bring about consideration of all sides of an issue, and that such thinking is essential to the survival of democracy; but how to get forums started, and, above all, how to keep them going after they have started, is the question.

New Forum Organization

A promising development here is an organization called The National Forum. Its chief activity at the moment is feeding young forums with visual material to stimulate their discussion of current issues of a democratic government. Of textbooks for children there are a plenty, and there are some good textbooks for adults. But W. Russell Shull, a former minister who organized this agency five years ago, found that much forum work flounders for lack of vivid pictorial material which can be held up before a group and used to direct the discussion.

The National Forum has published a whole series of charts on vital current issues, bringing facts both pro and con before the people in the simplest and most dramatic visual form they can devise. Some 30,000 copies of the printed manual have been distributed at prices near cost; and about 1,000 handmade poster-like documents have been circulated.

University Folk Back Movement

University people are showing a heightened interest in education for democracy. A number of college presidents and professors came here recently at the request of governors of their states to see what could be done to organize a national movement for the sponsorship of discussion groups. Governors of 35 states, it was reported, had listened with favor to an appeal from a group of New York advertising men who had ideas for promoting education for democracy on a nation-wide scale, using methods which have proved successful in advertising promotion work. The educators they appointed discussed the proposal with interest, but the majority indicated their belief that it would be better to strengthen existing organizations in the field rather than to form a new one. However, the decision as to the next step was left to an executive committee to be appointed by the 35 trustees of the American Forum of Democracy.

One thing universities are doing is to offer public lectures on the subject of democracy.

Public schools, of course, are old hands at education for citizenship in a democracy. That is their business, after all, their reason for being. The only news here is that they are finding new ways to bring home an old subject.

Clubwomen, Men Help

Clubwomen, and members of men's luncheon clubs, are also giving thought to this subject. The Michigan State Federation of Women's Clubs is sponsoring a writing contest on "A Way of Preserving Democracy." The subject is the all important topic of the day, in the judgment of Mrs. Edythe Frank Andrus, of Jackson, Mich., who, as chairman of creative writing for the Federation, chose the theme for the essays. Prize is a copper plaque of Abraham Lincoln and $20 in cash.

The Chicago Rotary Club (first Rotary club in the world) recently called in Channing Pollock to address them on the rousing subject, "Wake Up, America!"

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Great White Fleet

Johnson Justifies Reply to Lindbergh

CLARKSBURG, W. Va. (AP)—Louis A. Johnson, former Assistant Secretary of War, asserted Oct. 20 that facts he used in his reply to an address by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh "are correct as can be ascertained from the War and Navy Departments."

Representative Ralph Church (R) of Illinois charged that Mr. Johnson made "an amazing distortion of facts and figures," and quoted him as saying that "in 1933 we were weaker than Japan." Mr. Church cited records which he said showed that the United States had 343 warships that year and Japan 208.

"My facts are correct," Mr. Johnson said. "My speech was not political and I so stated. My information is that Lindbergh's address was rebroadcast in Germany. Mine was not. It seems to me no more need be said."

Two More Yachts Sold to U. S. Navy

NEW YORK (AP)—The $1,000,000 yacht Lotosland, only American pleasure craft equipped with a seaplane and guns for the amusement of guests, and the Hi-Esmaro, palatial yacht of H. Edward Manville, have been sold to the Navy for auxiliary use.

The Lotosland, formerly owned by Col. Edward A. Deeds, banker, is being painted gray at a Brooklyn shipyard.

The Hi-Esmaro, considered by yacht brokers as the most beautiful power yacht in America, is enroute to Boston for overhauling.

The Navy has purchased 26 yachts, tugs, passenger and freight ships in this area in the past few months.

Scholars Tentatively Accept Stone Record of Lost Colony

GAINESVILLE, Ga., Oct. 22 (AP)—A tentative stamp of approval was placed on the "Virginia Dare" stones yesterday by 34 scholars who met here to discuss the purported records of the Lost Colony of Roanoke Island.

Dr. Thomas English of Emory University read a formal committee report saying "the preponderance of the evidence points to the authenticity of the stones commonly known as the Dare Stones."

The report made suggestions for further study to Dr. H. J. Pearce, Jr., under whose direction the stones were collected, and added that "until the investigation is concluded no final conclusive statement can be made as to the authenticity."

The stones, now numbering 46, have been turning up singly and in batches since 1937 when the first of them announcing the death of Virginia Dare, granddaughter of Gov. John White of Virginia and the first white child born in America, was found on the banks of a tidewater river in North Carolina.

While historians have speculated as to the fate of the 119 men, women and children who settled on Roanoke in 1587, these stones have been known to hundreds. One served as part of a grist mill and then became a barn foundation. Another lay in the yard of a home, while others were taken home as curiosities by hunters' and fishermen to turn up only after wide publicity had been given the discoveries.

The stones are purported to have been left behind as clues for Governor White who went to England for supplies shortly after the colony was founded and could not return until 1591 because of the war with Spain. He found the colony in ruins with only the cryptic word "Croatan" carved nearby.

The stones relate the murder of several of the colonists by Indians and the perilous wanderings of the others to the banks of the Chattahoochee River in North Georgia where Eleanor Dare, mother of Virginia, is supposed to have been buried on a "greatte hill."

Dr. English stood atop the hill to read the committee report to the assembled group. The report was accepted by unanimous vote immediately afterward.

Dr. S. E. Morison, President of the American Antiquarian Society and head of the History Department of Harvard University, said he thought the stones were all right, but added that he had "certain doubts, mainly personal, that can't be uttered yet."

Explaining he had investigated and exposed many frauds, Dr. Morison said "this isn't in the same class." Saturday, he had described the stones as either one of the most stupendous discoveries or stupendous hoaxes in American history.

Roosevelt to Stress 'Peace Aims' in Campaign

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22—President Roosevelt in his forthcoming campaign speeches will stress heavily that he is not leading the United States into war, as an answer to Republican charges, it is believed here. Reports from the Midwest are that the present major political issue is the allegation that the President is bent on leading the country into war. The spread of the charge has alarmed Democratic leaders, and Mr. Roosevelt is felt certain to give it a prominent place in his replies, while he may have referred to it particularly when he declared that he was about to answer his opponents' "falsifications."

An intensified campaign against President Roosevelt on this issue was noticed several weeks ago, and it has grown steadily in importance and is reported to be having a telling effect against Democrats in many States. The supposed analogy between President Roosevelt now and the election of Woodrow Wilson in 1916 on a "he kept us out of war" issue is being advanced by the President's critics in many states, according to reports.

The President will deliver a political speech entiled "America looks to the Future" from 9:15 to 10 p. m. tomorrow over a NBC Red hookup and the Columbia broadcasting system.

White House Secretary Stephen Early disclosed the following itinerary for the swing:

Leave Washington about noon tomorrow, arriving in the afternoon at Wilmington, Del., for a platform appearance, and an extemporaneous speech.

Upon arrival at Philadelphia, the President will inspect defense work at the New York Shipbuilding Corp., shipyard.

The President will motor back to Philadelphia to inspect the cramp Shipyard and drive to Frankford Arsenal for an inspection.

After completing the Philadelphia address, Mr. Roosevelt will return to the White House Thursday morning.

The President's expenditures, including train costs and radio time, will be paid by the Democratic National Committee.

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Go Modern - Go Seaboard

Officials Study Pennsylvania Pike As Pattern for U. S. Defense System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 22—The 160-mile-long non-stop Pennsylvania Turnpike between Pittsburgh and Harrisburg is now being studied by State and Federal authorities as a pattern for development of a nationwide chain of modern defense highways, according to William A. Staats, acting head of the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission.

Planned originally as a military highway and now being used as a limited tourway by 10,000 motorists every day, the Turnpike will take anything the United States Army has to offer in the way of heavy motorized equipment up to the proposed 80-ton tanks, Mr. Staats stated. And these heavier tanks, he added, can be handled with only slight strengthening of the road surfaces should an emergency develop.

Plans are already in the blueprint stage, the Commissioner explained, to extend the Turnpike around Harrisburg to Philadelphia, following which the Pittsburgh end will probably be caried to the Ohio State line. Development of a nationwide chain of defense roads, he said, is an interstate problem requiring some sort of Federal supervision or direct control to make the highways uniform in materials and design.

The Commissioner disclosed that Federal officials have been visiting Harrisburg to study the new pike as a possible pattern for emergency action in the promotion of defense roads that can handle war traffic better than the railroads.

Since the Turnpike's official opening to the public three weeks ago, there have been only a few minor accidents involving scraped fenders. This is an unusually good record, Mr. Staats said, in view of the heavy traffic along the route getting an initial try at driving 160 miles without seeing a pedestrian, traffic light, stray dog or billboard. Week-end traffic has reached 30,000 to 50,000 cars.

The accident hazard involves drivers going too slow rather than too fast, it is found.

Mr. Staats disclosed that the average of 10,000 motorists using the highway daily contrasts with the original estimate of 750 to 1,000. Even when the novelty of the highway wears off, he said, at least 5,000 cars are expected to pay toll every day on the road.

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LEXINGTON AVE. AT 48th ST., NEW YORK

Soviet and Japan Plan to Split China?

By Randall Gould
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MUKDEN, Manchuria—Once the dusty but picturesque capital of Chinese warlord Chang Tso-lin, Mukden has become a neat but dull outpost of Japan's industrial empire. There are still picturesque features, such as the old Chinese town and tricycle-rickshas rapidly replacing the regular "man-pull" type, and the dust of olden days can well be spared in favor of asphalted streets. But from the standpoint of the casual visitor, Mukden appears less active than Hsinking, Dairen, and especially Harbin.

Before that eventful day in September of 1931 when somebody is supposed to have tampered with a rail of the South Manchuria Railway and thereby brought about a sequence of events not yet finished, Mukden had a population of around 400,000. Today it has between 1,100,000 and 1,300,000 with an estimated increase of 7,000 a month. Then it had three industries—now it has 192, of which half a hundred are important enough to operate light railways connecting with the S. M. R. for bringing in raw materials and taking out finished products.

Mukden Goes Modern

Mukden has, likewise, new broad paved streets and new high buildings, while the old Yamato Hotel in the railway station has given way to a splendid big structure fronting on a park-like circle and including every amenity except what the westerner would call "service."

That last remark is in degree an injustice for there is some service in the place, mostly of feminine gender. All through Manchuria there are Yamato Hotels, run by the omnipotent and omnipresent South Manchuria Railway (which now even conducts the famed Yacht Club by the Sungari River in Harbin). Every Yamato is, by comparison with other available accommodation, a model.

But the trouble with the Yamatos is too much prosperity. They are all crowded and it is a case of a "seller's market" which means, in dealing with Japanese attendants, that the women employees do not lose their bred-in-the-bone courtesy because no Japanese woman ever ceases to be a lady under any circumstances, but that the men sometimes betray their frail humanity by becoming, at least, bored.

Mukden is pretty much of a South Manchurian Railway town. The present big headquarters building has accommodation for 1,300 employees, and the new structure nearing completion nearby will accommodate about the same number as now work at scattered points—1,800.

The total number of South Manchuria Railway employees is around 300,000 of whom about 100,000 are Japanese and 200,000 Chinese.

[Of Mukden's present total population the Japanese make up around 10 per cent—between 100,000 and 150,000. A census of all Manchukuo is to take place this month.]

While the capitalization of the S. M. R. is hard to compare with that of other big enterprises because of exchange complications, entailing consideration of both an official rate of the yen and an open market rate, a high official of the S. M. R. here told me that his concern was so great that it was estimated there were only five bigger in the entire world. It now operates 11,000 kilometers of railway line and 20,000 kilometers of bus lines, but those things are only the backbone of a tremendous enterprise including, as indicated, hotels, likewise such diverse things as hospitals, agricultural experiment stations and many other things designed to develop Manchuria. A big iron and steel works was recently handed over to other hands—needless to say, Japanese—after it had produced large S. M. R. profits.

One generalization certainly is in order and it might be put in the form of a query—"Where are the Chinese who are supposed to be running Manchukuo?" They must be very busy, very subordinated or very few; perhaps a combination of those things. One can do a lot of traveling on Manchuria trains and see nothing in First Class, at any rate, but Japanese and a sprinkling of Germans. One can go about Hsinking hearing much of Chinese in good jobs, but seeing few or none.

In Mukden, one hears a lot of complaint about the increasing rigor of controls of such necessities as coal, and of the way Chinese farmers and businessmen tend to go on spontaneous boycotts when these controls become too firm and productive of profit for nobody but the Japanese or Japan. But one sees few foreigners; foreign trade is "out"; there is nobody to do business with but the State and much of that sort of business is handled at long range. From a reliable source I got a rough idea of the way the official companies are set up.

Official Companies

These are of two general sorts. First there is the "special company," created by Imperial Ordinance and usually giving the Minister of State authority to appoint officers and control its affairs. Stock cannot be transferred without Government sanction. These companies, 36 in number, are monopolistic. Examples are the Central Bank of Manchu, the Manchuria Telegraph and Telephone Company, the Manchuria Gold Mining Company, and companies dealing in explosives, motorcars, salt, life insurance, aircraft, and books.

Then there are 61 "quasi-special companies" which are ordinary juridical persons organized for profit and in which Manchukuo has invested. They usually have monopolies but only in their own fields as for example the Jehol Mining Company, which has the concession to exploit gold, silver, copper, zinc, and lead in Jehol Province, the Manchuria Air Transport Company, the Taian Steamship Company (on the Yalu River), and so on.

First and last, it will be observed, Manchukuo is pretty completely a close corporation—and Japan is in charge.

Tojo Orders Army To Study Art of War

By the Associated Press

Tokyo, Oct. 22

War Minister Lieut. Gen. Eiki Tojo instructed Japanese Army commanders to "cultivate further the art of war in order to build a premier position in the world."

His statement was issued after a grand military review attended by Emperor Hirohito.

"All officers and men of the Army and Navy must realize the heavy responsibility imposed on them to renew loyalty and strengthen solidarity," General Tojo asserted.

"While enhancing our military prestige we must cultivate further the art of war in order to build a premier position in the world."

TOKYO, Oct. 22 (AP)—A plan for partitioning the northwest territories of China will form the basis for forthcoming negotiations between Japan and Soviet Russia, diplomatic circles heard today.

It was understood authoritatively that Japan is more interested in setting up intervening "buffer" territories or spheres of influence—presumably including Inner and Outer Mongolia, North China, and Manchukuo—that in a formal nonaggression treaty such as has been expected since Japan formally allied itself with Germany and Italy.

Observers cited as evidence of this trend the recent Russian-Japanese agreement to demarcate boundaries which have caused years of bickering and "vest pocket wars."

Russia and Japan are reported equally anxious for an agreement regarding their "back doors"—Japan in order to expedite its southward expansion, Russia because of alleged concern over the Axis drive into the Balkans.

Illustrative of Japanese interest in Russia is the fact that main articles in the November issues of six leading Tokyo magazines deal with Japanese-Soviet relations and the likelihood of an agreement, for which the majority expressed optimism.

Japan's new Ambassador to Russia, Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, is due in Moscow Oct. 24, and information from the Soviet Capital said he would present his credentials within 48 hours after arrival, unusual speed.

Mr. Tatekawa is known to be armed with wide powers and has the full backing both of the Government and of the Army, of which he is a retired lieutenant general.

Kulangsu's Control

SHANGHAI, Oct. 22 (AP)—Domei, Japanese news agency, reported yesterday in a dispatch from Amoy, China, that a move to place the Kulangsu International Settlement under control of the Nanking, Japanese - dominated government, is gaining favor among Chinese in the settlement.

[The International Settlement figured in the news a year ago when United States, British and French sailors landed there after 42 Japanese bluejackets entered the Settlement. After negotiations, all the forces were withdrawn.]

The Domei dispatch said agitation against foreigners in the Settlement was an outgrowth of the present withdrawal of Americans from the Far East.

Foreign officials described the movement as obviously Japanese-inspired.

Straight Talk

WAKEFIELD, England, Oct. 22 (AP)—Arthur Greenwood, minister without portfolio, declares that the British "now are able to talk straight to Japan in a way that would have been dangerous four months ago."

Britain, he said in a political speech here, "is stronger than when there was the first impact of attack," but it still would be dangerous to assume it is "out of the woods."

"There are going to be dark, dangerous days ahead," he declared. "One is unable at this juncture to prophesy who is going to be in this war and who is going to keep out of it before it is finished.

"I am hoping that Japan will not be so foolish as to enter the struggle," he added. "But neutral countries know now that Britain is not about to be hustled and humiliated and beaten as the neutral countries may have thought some months ago."

Advised to Leave

LONDON, Oct. 22 (AP)—The diplomatic correspondent of Reuters, British news agency, said today it was obvious that any British subjects in Japan "whose duties do not entail their staying would be advised to leave 'while the going is good.'"

He quoted well-informed London sources, however, as saying there was no question of "the emergency evacuation of British subjects from Japan."

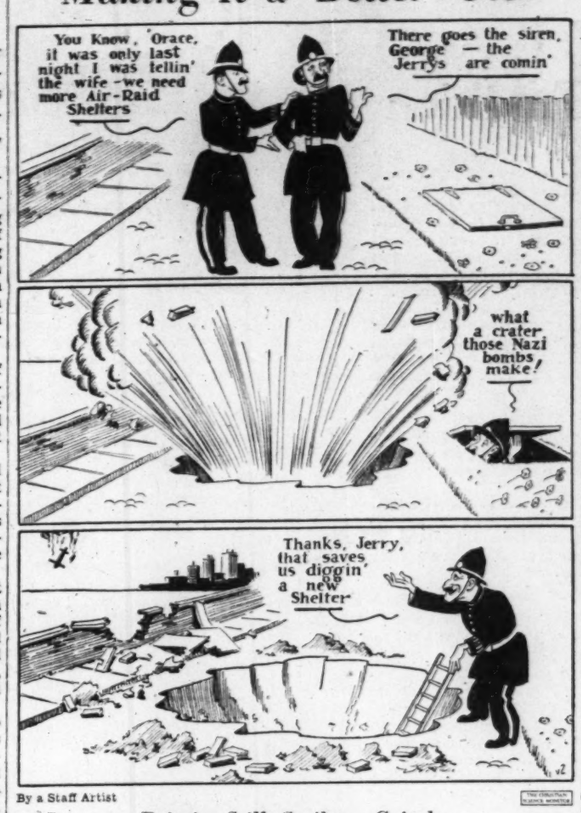
Lothian Assures Britain U. S. for It

LONDON, Oct. 22 (AP)—The Marquis of Lothian, British Ambassador to the United States, said Oct. 20 on his arrival in England by plane that "American opinion now realizes the necessity for backing up Britain."

A "tremendous impression" has been made in the United States by the fortitude of Londoners under the heavy Nazi bombings, he said. "American aircraft are now coming to this country in the hundreds. And the number will steadily increase next year," he declared.

Lord Lothian described the United States as deeply impressed by the achievements of the R. A. F. Three months ago the opinion in the United States was that Britain would "Go," he said, but the American people realize that the British air force prevented that.

Making It a 'Better 'Ole'


You Know, 'Orace, it was only last night I was tellin' the wife -we need more Air-Raid Shelters
There goes the siren, George — the Jerrys are comin'
what a crater those Nazi bombs make!
Thanks, Jerry, that saves us diggin' a new Shelter

By a Staff Artist

Britain Still Smiles—Grimly

News item from London—Nazi raiders flew over the British capital recently and dropped a bomb near the Thames Embankment. The bomb made a deep crater in the roadway. With amusing resourcefulness, the British have converted the crater into an air-raid shelter.

Nazis Plan Offer to Soviet To Prevent a Two-Front War

Continued from Page 1

ern military machine in the prime of its strength. This is Russia's main reason for wishing to keep on good terms with the Germans now.

Military Preparations Pushed

While both parties—Russia and Germany—are thus anxious to be friendly, this does not hinder them from pushing their military preparations, which are ultimately directed against each other. Germany is systematically strengthening its eastern line of defense which now extends unbroken from the Baltic to the Black Sea. It is building fortifications and air fields and moving to the east many of the divisions which took part in the French campaign.

The Rumanian Army which will be trained and equipped by the Germans is to constitute an important adjunct to the southeastern wing of this German line of defense.

The Russians for their part have approximately 200 divisions, or more than 3,500,000 men, in occupied Poland and Bessarabia supported by tanks, artillery, and aviation.

The Soviet mobilization now includes all classes from 1909 to 1920, plus all those born in the first eight months of 1921, and all those in the 1921 and 1922 classes with a secondary or university education.

France's Fall Surprised Reds

This brings the total figure of those under arms to somewhere over 15,000,000 [the 1918 class was 1,670,000].

The latent antagonism between German and Russia was greatest early this summer immediately after the Allied collapse in the west.

Russia was completely suprised by France's swift defeat and for a time believed the war would soon be over.

Under those circumstances the Russians were determined to advance their frontiers as far westward as possible before the Germans had time to transfer large masses of troops from the west to the east.

Hence the haste with which final absorption of the Baltic States was railroaded through and Bessarabia occupied. By the latter move Russians got a head start on the Germans in the struggle for the Balkans.

Capitalized on Disputes

The Germans, though displeased by the seizure of Bessarabia, were unable to make peace in the west at the time and therefore had to appease Russia in order to avoid war on two fronts—their own bugbear.

The Russians, heartened by this, prepared to do some more fishing in troubled waters. They were especially hopeful of capitalizing on the Bulgarian and Hungarian territorial disputes with Rumania.

They thought that the Transylvanian issue would lead to war and that they could step in and seize Moldavia in Rumania's rear—repeating their Polish operation. This explains the large Russian offensive formations which were reported along the River Pruth in July and August.

Meanwhile the Soviets, through their Communist channels, launched an intensive propaganda campaign in the Balkan States, especially in Bulgaria and Yugoslavia where they made extensive use of the existing strong pan-Slavic sentiment, as well as economic discontent. This propaganda, being unofficial, had a strong anti-German content, which official Soviet literature and speeches must avoid.

Quick Action in Balkans

Thoroughly roused by this Russian "boring from within," the Germans took vigorous steps to frustrate further Russian plans and set the Balkans in order.

Rumania was strongly urged to settle its differences with its neighbors, and when this proved impossible, in the case of Transylvania, without outside intervention, the Vienna settlement was arrived at.

Irrespective of the justice or injustice of the Vienna decisions, it was for the Axis a diplomatic triumph of the first magnitude.

By one stroke they removed the worst danger spot in the economic rear and got rid of King Carol. They had deeply distrusted Carol, and now popular indignation was turned against the monarch for the territorial losses inflicted on Rumania by the decision. Thus a convenient scapegoat was provided.

At the same time Carol's rule was replaced by a thoroughly pro-Axis regime with a mass basis in the Iron Guard.

Europe's Back Door Bolted

But most important of all, by including Rumania in Germany's defense system through the territorial guarantees, Germany bolted Europe's and its own back door against further Russian encroachment.

The Germans are preparing for the eventual phase of the conflict, as outlined in "Mein Kampf," with their customary method and thoroughness, following a preconceived program.

Germany will certainly not move eastward against Russia before these preparations are completed, and until its hands are free in the west.

Russia for its part banks on a long-drawn-out-war, which will leave a devastated Europe prostrate at its feet.

It is hard to predict which of the two is right.

But meanwhile, by common consent, all is quiet on the eastern front for the time being.

The contention that the German military mission in Rumania is connected with an impending overland attack on Turkey, with the ultimate object of reaching Palestine and the Suez Canal across Syria, is regarded most skeptically by competent military observers here.

Push to Turkey Doubted

It is pointed out that similar operations under the Kaiser's best generals failed in the last war when Turkey was Germany's ally.

This time Germany would probably have to contend with a hostile Turkey. Once they crossed the Dardanelles, the Germans would have to advance through a mountainous and arid territory unsuited to land mechanized operations and where invaders could not live off the country as in France, but would have to bring all their food with them.

There are few roads and the lone single track railway could be easily made usless.

The sparsely settled country would offer few concentrated targets for air bombardment. The Germans themselves disavow any such aim and assert that they are still hoping to win a crucial decision in the west.

Britain Undisturbed By American 'Threat'

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 22

The Daily Mirror said today that it would be better to be "conquered" by the United States than live under the Nazis, in an editorial declaring that "the enemy propagandist press is now warning us that American aid for Britain will imply conquest or control of Britain by America.

"We cannot deny that in the past America, financially speaking, has done a good deal of controlling on this side of the Atlantic," the newspaper said.

"A threat of further amalgamation does not terrify us."

Tokyo-Berlin Tie-Up Stirs South America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru—However the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo pact was interpreted officially and whatever individual feelings it stirred, South Americans appreciate that their own destiny is now at stake in this war. For them the plain fact is that the world has been arbitrarily divided into spheres of the sword while an alliance is directly aimed at the greatest power in the New World.

In the last war there may have been some Latin doubts as to how they were affected. Today, with menacing doctrines and aggression stalking in its crudest forms, there is none. Something more than Pan American conventions tells Latins that their vital interests are interlocked with those of the United States. They appreciate that purely North American defensive policy, as distinct from any continental obligation, may bring the war to them.

The first perceptible result of the European Axis alliance with Japan was to awaken the Pacific republics of South America. Until now it has been Atlantic side countries, notably Argentina and Brazil, which have been on the alert. American acquisition of British bases emphasized that New World security thoughts were in the Atlantic rather than the Pacific.

The situation changed with the appearance of Japan on the scene—for South America as well as for the United States. Countries like Colombia—though this also has an Atlantic littoral—Ecuador, Peru and Chile must now give their coastal defenses almost as much thought as Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil and Venezuela have given theirs.

Here, in the Southern Pacific it is conceded, unreservedly, that the United States must immediately look to its security in this area. Chile, for instance, anticipates an early diplomatic offensive from the north to extend naval and air bases far beyond and to the south of the Cocos and Galapagos Islands.

These countries west of the Andes appreciate that the United States must move quickly to obtain effective guarantees, so there can be no possibility of Japan obtaining a foothold or even a friendly port of call within hundreds of miles of any port of the New World. Easter and Juan Fernandez islands would be included in the proscribed area just as much as the Galapagos. They know, too, that, with the Panama Canal barred, the far southern seas offer the only possible passage for enemy craft between the Pacific and the Atlantic.

What must they do, then, for they see themselves up against a problem whose solution they cannot postpone or evade? Their neutrality or belligerence might be decisive factors in a war between the United States and Japan. A poll of official and unofficial opinion would reveal an immense majority favorable to early co-operation with the United States. Neutrality in a Japanese-American war would not only be difficult; it would be repugnant to Pacific Coast South Americans.

U. S. Luxury Yacht For Air Line Hotel In Pacific Ocean

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, Australia — The American luxury yacht Southern Seas, which will be used as a floating hotel at Noumea, New Caledonia, for passengers flying across the Pacific Ocean by the Pan-American Airways service, recently came to Sydney for alterations before going into service.

According to Harold Gatty, representative for Pan-American Airways in the South Pacific, the decision to use the Southern Seas as a hotel had been made because of the indefinite political situation in New Caledonia, and because adequate hotel facilities were not available in Noumea for the overnight stop of the Clipper on the San Francisco-Auckland run.

The Southern Seas, which is sailing under the flag of the Republic of Panama, is nominally owned by Panama Airways, a subsidiary of Pan-American Airways. It was formerly owned by newspaper magnate Cyrus K. Curtis. Diesel driven, it is of 825 tons gross. It had been laid up in New York for nearly 10 years before Pan-American Airways took it over.

Portugal Limits Products, Imports

LISBON, Oct. 22 (AP)—Portugal put into effect today a law limiting agricultural and manufactured products of many kinds and restricting imports of cereals, skins and wool.

Items on which the export restrictions will apply include tea, coffee, sugar, cocoa, livestock, tin, all mineral products, industrial oils, coal, dried fish, cotton, fish-flour, rice paper, and fats.

Jew Who Slew Nazi Faces New Penalty

VICHY, France, Oct. 22 (AP)—Herschel Grynszpan, young Polish Jew serving a 20-year sentence for the 1938 shooting of the counsellor of the German Embassy in Paris, has been transferred to Berlin for new judgment, according to dispatches arriving here today.

[Grynszpan was convicted of fatally wounding Embassy Counsellor Ernst vom Rath on Nov. 18, 1938. Violent anti-Jewish demonstrations broke out at once throughout Germany, and German Jews were assessed a fine of $400,000,000.]

Italy Claims Six Ships Sunk, Damage to British Cruiser

ROME, Oct. 22 (AP)—The Italian High Command claimed that an 8,000-ton British cruiser of the Sydney type had been damaged badly by repeated hits, and six merchant ships had been sunk in a midnight-to-dawn naval battle in the southern Red Sea yesterday.

One Italian torpedo boat was damaged in the action, it was acknowledged.

The British cruiser was caught in the fire of naval coast defense batteries on nearby islands, the Italians said, and was forced to retreats later halting "in serious difficulties while other English warships hastened to her aid."

[Jane's Fighting Ships lists three Australian cruisers of the Sydney class, all of 6,830 tons, including the Sydney, which was credited with sinking the Italian cruiser Bartolomeo Colleoni last July with the aid of a light British destroyer.]

Islands Off Assab

The communique did not identify the islands, but neutral sources concluded they were a group lying off Assab, on the Eritrean coast near the Strait of Bab el Mandeb, through which convoys pass to and from the Gulf of Aden.

Italian torpedo boats made three separate attacks on the convoy of merchant ships, which was "strongly escorted by cruisers and destroyers," the communique said.

At dawn, Italian warplanes attacked the convoy and battled British pursuit planes, shooting down one of them, it was reported.

Italian bombers also struck at the British naval base at Alexandria and other objectives in Egypt, reporting "positive results" despite lively antiaircraft fire, the communique said, and attacked port works at Aden and East African objectives.

High Command's Report

The High Command communique said:

"During the night of Oct. 20, our torpedo boats in the Red Sea left port in search of a large enemy convoy strongly escorted by cruisers and destroyers, which previously had been reported by scouting planes.

"One section of our torpedo boats succeeded about midnight in discovering the convoy and decisively attacked various ships with torpedoes, despite violent fire from the enemy cruisers and destroyers.

"Shortly after this first clash, another section of our torpedo boats attacked the convoy, also succeeding in torpedoing several steamers.

"Following that action, our torpedo boats and preponderant enemy forces engaged in violent night battles which continued until dawn.

"At that hour, one 8,000-ton enemy cruiser of the Sydney type, entering within range of action of naval coast defense batteries on the southern Red Sea islands, was quickly caught in effective fire of a coastal battery.

Repeated Hits Claimed

"The cruiser was repeatedly hit and seriously damaged and forced to retreat slowly. She later was seen stopped off the coast in serious difficulties while other English warships hastened to her aid.

"Altogether in the actions, six steamers were sunk and others seriously damaged. Despite the sharp fighting only one of our torpedo boats was hit by the fire of the enemy cruisers. Despite serious damage, she succeeded in reaching the protection of naval coastal batteries. Losses among the crew were light.

"At dawn, the enemy convoy again was attacked also by our aviation which engaged in a fight with enemy pursuit planes, shooting down a Gloster plane."

The communique went on to describe air raids on various points in Egypt including air bases at Hamman, west of Alexandria, and Helwan, south of Cairo, and the naval base at Alexandria.

There were also minor air attacks in Kenya and at port works at Aden.

R. A. F. Unchecked Over Berlin

BERLIN, Oct. 22 (AP)—The German railways are preparing to run 75 special trains between now and the end of October for the removal of children from Berlin to other parts of the Reich and especially to the eastern Provinces.

LONDON, Oct. 22 (AP)—Berlin's balloon barrage, searchlight batteries and antiaircraft fire have failed to prevent British dive-bombing, a Royal Air Force sergeant-pilot reported today.

He recounted in detail how he swept low over his target in the German capital, dropped his stick of bombs and climbed out of the shell-spattered skies to safety.

"We arrived over Berlin in the moonlight and you could see lots of buildings and roadways if you got the angle right," he said.

"They started peppering us heavily and searchlights got onto us. But we had a couple of good landmarks to guide us and after a time our navigator picked them up.

"I put my plane's nose down. It is useless going down if you are not sure of your target, but our navigator was right.

"I got the target in my gunsights and held it there until we were quite near the ground. We were diving at a good speed and the target was getting bigger and bigger all the time.

"I shouted 'let them go!' and the bomb aimer pressed the button.

"Then the defenses really let us have it. The sky seemed alive with flashes. I went into a vertical bank turn to get away and out we went.

"I was swinging all over the place to get away. Some of the German guns were high angle ones and they were firing almost vertically.

"The rear gunner saw our bombs bursting in the target area. Then fires broke out. While we were getting out I was doing stall turns and steep turns and climbing and diving alternately.

"Then suddenly I saw a balloon go up in flames. I didn't see it until it caught fire. Guns on the ground must have hit it.

"Some blazing fabric went sliding down the cable. Some of it broke off and drifted in our direction and seemed to be following us. It was several seconds before we finally got clear. Then I asked the navigator to give me the course for home."

France Hard Hit By Flood Waters

VICHY, France, Oct. 22 (AP)—France had a new army of refugees last night following devastating floods which caused at least 100 fatalities and left hundreds homeless in the Southwest.

The floods began late last week but only yesterday the full extent of the disaster was disclosed in reports trickling in over restored communications. Marshal Henri Pétain personally sent a gift of 10,000 francs for relief work and the Secretary of Communications authorized expenditure of 3,000,000 francs for repairs.

(The franc no longer is quoted but before the German occupation of Paris it ranged from 1.73 cents to 2.26 cents this year.)

Pyrenees-Orientales Department, where the hamlet of Banat was swept away and several others were flooded, was the hardest hit.

(In Spanish Catalonia, opposite France, 182 persons were reported drowned or missing in week-end floods. Floods also were reported on the Cagliari Province of Italy, on the Island of Sardina.)

Sales Tax Adds To British Costs

LONDON, Oct. 22 (AP)—A new purchase tax went into effect yesterday, causing the already high cost of living in wartime Britain to take a sharp jump.

The tax, one of the measures enacted by the Government to help pay for the war, levies up to 33⅓ per cent on the wholesale price of goods.

Retailers pay the tax on the wholesale value to the wholesalers, then collect it from their customers. Estimates on how high the tax will reach in comparison with retail prices vary, but most experts expect it to go to 25 per cent.

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'Total Collaboration' With Axis French Aim

VICHY, France, Oct. 22 (AP)—The Pétain Government decided today that the World War Armistice Day, Nov. 11, will not be a holiday in unoccupied France this year because of "national grief." Suitable commemorative ceremonies will be permitted, however.

VICHY, France, Oct. 22 (AP)—Foreign Minister Paul Baudouin told American press correspondents today that he hoped for "frank and total" collaboration between France and Germany after a "just" peace is signed.

Failure to collaborate with Germany, he asserted, would be "imbecile, insane, and absurb." Geographically and economically, he asserted, it is a military necessity.

Questioned concerning German press indications that the Reich will annex Alsace-Lorraine, M. Baudouin replied: "I can't judge Germany by its intentions."

Diplomats Move

BERLIN, Oct. 22 (AP)—The possibility that France may re-enter the war on the side of the Axis powers was foreseen here today amid indications that Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop either is on his way, or is about to embark upon, a journey to the southwest, presumably to Vichy. Secrecy surrounded Herr von Ribbentrop's movements.

[Delayed Paris reports said Pierre Laval, Vice-Premier of the Pétain Government, has arrived in Paris from Vichy for conferences with German officials. Political circles said these would be concerned with the French Government's movement to an undisclosed location near Paris.]

Axis Pressure?

LES VERRIERES, Switzerland, at the French Frontier (AP) Oct. 22—The Axis powers are attempting to persuade France to declare war on Britain with promises of easy peace terms which would leave most of the French Empire intact, it was reported today.

Under the terms the Axis is dangling before the Vichy Government of Marshal Philippe Pétain, informed travelers said France would be permitted to keep all its present territories except Alsace - Lorraine, Nice, Tunisia, Djibuti, and the German colonies it acquired in the World War.

Germany presumably would get Alsace-Lorraine under such an agreement while Italy would get Nice, Tunisia and Djubuti—French Somaliland port linked by rail with Addis Ababa, capital of Ethiopia.

Vice-Premier Pierre Laval was reported discussing the proposal with German authorities in Paris. Premier Pétain was said definitely to be opposed to any such proposal.

French Aid Asked

LONDON, Oct. 22 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the French people last night that Adolf Hitler would stop at nothing short of the "complete wiping out of the French Nation," assured them they would share in a British victory, and asked in return only that "if you can not help us, at least you will not hinder us."

In a pep talk interspersed by window-rattling bomb blasts during an air raid on London, Mr. Churchill declared: "We are persevering steadfastly and in good heart" and urged Frenchmen everywhere to "rearm your spirits before it is too late."

It was a characteristic Churchill speech of caustic references to Herr Hitler and Benito Mussolini and one apparent reference to aid being received from the United States.

"The crimes of Herr Hitler are bringing upon him and upon all who belong to his system a retribution which many of us will live to see," he said. "The story is not yet finished, but it will not be so long. We are on his track and so are our friends across the Atlantic Ocean."

Speech Relayed Abroad

His speech, radiocast both in French and English and relayed to the United States, and later radiocast to Germany in the German language, came at a time when the Germans are reported to be attempting to maneuver the French into joining the Axis against Britain.

"Do not imagine as the German wireless told you," he asserted, "that we English seek to take your ships and colonies. The British seek only to beat the life out of Hitler."

He reminded the French that Britons have not forgotten "the ties that unite us," declared "we now as ever" have command of the seas and asserted confidently "in 1941 we shall have command of the air."

"Here in London which Herr Hitler said he will reduce to ashes and which his airplanes now are bombarding, our people are bearing up unflinchingly," the Prime Minister said. "Our air force has more than held its own."

Then, in a sarcastic reference to Herr Hitler's threatened invasion of England, he said Britons still are awaiting the Nazi legions—"so are the fishes."

Starting out with a plea for French good will, he told his radio audience: "Frenchmen, for more than 30 years in peace and war I have marched for you, and I am marching still along the same road. . . .

"When good people get into trouble because they are attacked and heavily smitten by the vile and wicked, they must be very careful not to get at loggerheads with one another.

"The common enemy is always trying to bring this about, and, of course, in bad luck a lot of things happens which play into the enemy's hand. We must just make the best of things as they come along. . . .

"Herr Hitler with his tanks and other mechanical weapons and also by 'fifth column' intrigue with traitors has managed to subjugate for the time being most of the finest races in Europe, and his little Italian accomplice is trotting along hopefully and hungrily, but rather warily and timidly at his side.

Sees End of France

"They both wish to carve up France and her Empire, as if it were a fowl. To one a leg, to another a wing, or perhaps part of the breast. Not only the French Empire will be devoured by these two ugly customers but Alsace-Lorraine will go once again under the yoke, and Nice, Savoy, and Corsica—Napolean's Corsica—will be torn from the fair realm of France.

"But Herr Hitler is not thinking of stealing other people's territories or flinging gobbets of them to his little confederate. I tell you truly what you must believe when I say this evil man, this monstrous abortion of hatred and defeat, is resolved on nothing less than the complete wiping out of the French Nation and the disintegration of its whole life and future."

If Herr Hitler cannot destroy Britain, Mr. Churchill said Britain would "surely destroy him and all his gang and all their works."

"Therefore," he exhorted, "have hope and faith that all will come right."

Wartime Pace In Defense Backed

CHICAGO, Oct. 22 (AP) — The Nation's security, says Ambassador William C. Bullitt, depends on its rearming at a wartime pace and on the ability of Britain and China to hold off their foes until the United States is prepared.

The Ambassador to France, speaking last night to the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations in a radiocast adress (NBC), termed the German-Japanese-Italian pact a "clear warning" of a contemplated "future assault" on the United States.

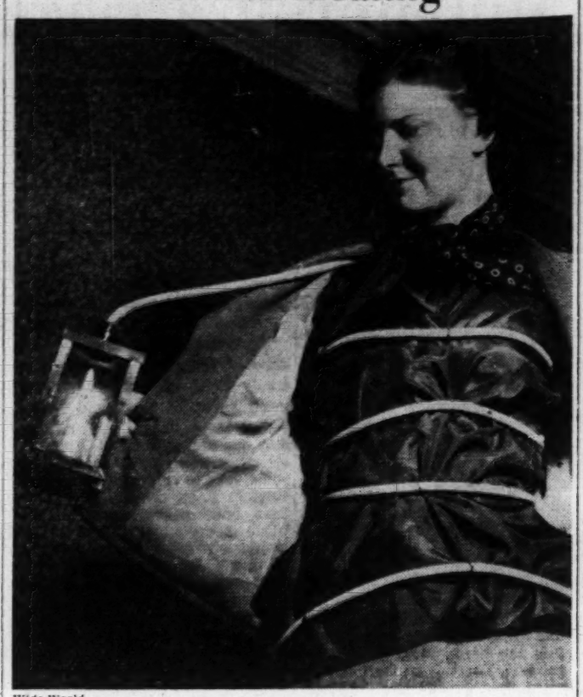
"Faced by this threat . . . our most urgent task is the obvious one of increasing our own armed forces, especially our air force," he said. "If you have enough airplanes you do not need to take an airplane to Munich, and you do not have to suffer the bombing of your people into slavery."

All phases of the defense program should be pushed at "war speed," the Ambassador said, adding: "only by swift action can we make ourselves so strong that, whatever may happen, no nation will dare to attack us."

More of Pacific Fleet In Home Waters on Leave

SAN DIEGO, Calif. (AP)—Twelve destroyers and the Aircraft Carrier Yorktown, a part of the 27 warships reported en route to mainland bases from Hawaiian waters, steamed into port here Oct. 20.

Central Heating



Wide World

It's a New Swiss Custom

A Swiss engineer invented this portable heating apparatus in anticipation of a cold winter with lack of fuel. The lantern is joined to a rubber and light metal hose which is wrapped around the body. The hose is made so that it can be worn under the shirt or a pullover as shown in the picture. The cost is about 25 francs.

Land Drive Against Nazis Being Forecast in Britain

LONDON, Oct. 22 (AP)—Lord Croft, Undersecretary for War, indicated in a speech today that Britain looked forward to undertaking a land offensive in some theater and declared, "the war can never be won without a military decision, east or west, or on both fronts."

"That is why we are building up a great Army," he added. "It must be an Army of superior efficiency."

Speaking to a group of film industrialists, Lord Croft said the Government planned to use motion pictures extensively to show British soldiers "the weak points in the animals against whom they have to fight."

An authorized British spokesman made a statement earlier in the day foreshadowing an increased use of air power in British land operations, apparently referring to expected large-scale fighting in the Near East.

He asserted that squadrons of bombers "and possibly fighters" would be placed temporarily under Army command when needed "for any particular operation."

Army to Use Planes

The spokesman said that, while the idea of organizing "an Army air arm" similar to the fleet air arm of the Navy had been turned down, the Army expected to make increased use of air support in future operations.

The Army air arm proposal had been rejected, he explained, because neither the Army nor the Air General Staff wanted it, because a fundamental change of this sort in the middle of the war would be more likely to upset than improve conditions, and because difficult questions of equipment would arise. Britain's Royal Air Force is an independent branch, ranking equally with the Army and Navy.

The situation was of particular interest in view of references to possible offensive contained in official statements yesterday. They included:

Mr. Churchill, in a radio talk to the French people:

"We are waiting for the long-promised (German) invasion. So are the fishes. . . . In 1941 we shall have command of the air. Remember what that means."

Lord Lloyd, Colonial Secretary, in a speech at Glasgow, Scotland:

"The day we can take the offensive approaches steadily. Let us make no mistake. Until the air battle takes place over German land rather than in British skies . . . the end of the war will not readily be in sight."

A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty:

"We must carry this fight into the enemy's fields. . . . We must not find ourselves up against a position of stalemate."

Aircraft Production Minister Lord Beaverbrook:

"I am not going to be satisfied until the sky is swarming with British aircraft."

Asked where Britain's bombers might be used, Lord Beaverbrook replied: "I'm only the butcher boy. I have nothing to do with selling the meat."

Meanwhile Viscount Cranborne, Dominions Secretary, told Commons that "no copper will be available for export from Canada except to British Empire countries and possibly to the United States, where it may be needed for the completion of munition contracts."

Submarine Question

Lord Snell, Deputy Leader of the House of Lords, told the Upper House Britain had no evidence that German submarines were being supplied from Eire, a suggestion made in the Northern Ireland Parliament last week.

Lord Cranborne disclosed that British and Irish leaders were discussing facilitation of the reception in Eire of mothers and children from Britain who are able to arrange for permanent accommodation there.

Mr. Hugh Dalton, Minister of Economic Warfare, declined to say whether trade discussions with the United States included "the question of supply of raw oil to Japan."

Sir Edward Grigg, War Office Parliamentary Secretary, informed Commons that Anthony Eden, War Minister, has ordered a court of inquiry to investigate charges of ill treatment to conscientious objectors.

He said 32 conscientious objectors had been sentenced to three or four months imprisonment for offenses against military discipline and that three were in solitary confinement.

Mr. R. S. Hudson, Minister of Agriculture, asserted that Britain's food position had been rapidly improving and that British agriculture was "in a well balanced condition to meet the demands which the next year's campaign will make."

Total producton of foodstuffs and reserves of meat on the hoof had been materially increased, he declared.

The Minister, nevertheless, said a rigid economy was necessary because "I cannot foretell the shipping position this winter."

20 'Fortresses' Set For 'Routine' Flight

RIVERSIDE, Calif., Oct. 22 (AP)—Twenty of the United States Army Air Corps' 17-ton four motor bombers are poised at March Field for a non-stop mass flight to Langley Field, Va.

Army officials declined to comment except to say it would be a "routine flight" and would begin within the next three days. Officers at the air base would not discuss reports that 20 planes of this type have been earmarked for delivery to England.

March Field has 30 of these giant bombers or about one-half the total four-engine land plane strength of the Air Corps. March Field has been using the planes for tactical and training purposes. Young lieutenants, fresh from Air Corps schools, work their way gradually from twin-engine types to the big four-motor bombers.

Altogether, about 50 of the planes are in use today, but the Air Corps has hundreds more advanced version on order and they are being turned out at the Boeing Factory in Seattle at the rate of seven a month.

Britain's Industrial Areas Say, 'We, Too, Can Take It'

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 22—As bad flying weather gave Londoners a welcome respite from prolonged heavy gunfire and bombing, Britain's provinces bore the brunt of the Nazi attacks, with the Merseyside area in the northwest sustaining its 200th raid, and with industrial cities and towns, in the Midlands and South Wales suffering heavy assaults.

Repeated attacks were felt in Liverpool and other sections of Northwestern England, starting at dusk yesterday and continuing well into this morning. Incendiary bombs together with explosives rained down in congested sections of one Midland town, resulting in several casualties.

By such onslaughts the Germans obviously aim to cripple Britain's export trade as well as impede war industries.

Today's Air Ministry communiqué acknowledges damage done to business and industrial premises, though it is stressed that most targets hit were private houses and public buildings.

Strong Defenses Needed

In provincial localities that specially need strong defenses because they are important in the industrial scheme the Nazi barrage has been intensified recently as it has in London, and in the region of Liverpool resistance to the raiders was declared to be exceptionally heavy. However, the Nazis kept on with the job at high altitudes and some Merseyside towns had the longest alarm period they have had for many nights.

Although there has been a tendency to discuss the air Blitzkrieg recently in terms of the heavy damage upon London which last night experienced its forty-fifth consecutive night of raiding, this is only a part and not necessarily the most important part of the story of the German attempt to put out of action Britain's war industry generally.

In the north, south, east and west, as well as in the Midlands, the Nazis have launched their blows night after night for many weeks.

They Also "Can Take It"

In several provincial centers local authorities are preparing now to grapple with problems that presented themselves in particularly acute form in London after the big sustained raids began.

The various lessons learned bitterly in the metropolis have been studied by observers in the provinces where in some places there is even a denser concentration of residents today than in Greater London.

And just as it has been proved, to quote the name of a film just released in the United States, "London Can Take It," so from other parts of the country comes evidence that, if the main attack should be switched upon them, the "Provinces can take it"—and keep the wheels of industry turning at a satisfactory speed at the same time.

Britain Strikes

LONDON, Oct. 22 (AP)—As clearing weather over the Channel today brought a renewal of German assaults in the direction of London, British long range guns at Dover began their third successive day of bombardment of ports across the Channel, following up intensive R. A. F. bombing attacks on objectives across the Channel.

British planes dropped tons of high explosives and at least 1,000 incendiary bombs last night on Hamburg shipbuilding yards where German warships were under construction, the Air Ministry said today.

[D. N. B., official German news agency, reported Oct. 10 that British bomb devastation was spread over a densely populated section of Hamburg more than five-eighths of a mile radius, while another section of the city was "a shambles of ashes."]

The British attacks on channel ports yesterday were concentrated principally on Boulogne and Gravelines.

At Boulogne, a communqué said, a merchant ship was hit, and damage was done to wharves and warehouses.

In addition to Hamburg, British night raiders were reported to have attacked a synthetic oil plant at Risholz, a railway yard at Düsseldorf, an airdrome at Stade, and "various industrial objectives."

One British plane was listed as missing.

The British Air Ministry, enlarging on yesterday's air operations, announced that British bombs exploded with such force on a convoy off Dunkirk yesterday that some of the vessels were almost lifted out of the water.

The attack on the convoy was reported made by a single raider which sighted the ships four miles off the French coast. The pilot counted from 12 to 15 armed cargo ships, escorted by motor torpedo boats, and traveling in two lines. One vessel was said to have heeled over completely.

[German sources said the British bombing attack had been frustrated by heavy antiaircraft fire from the merchant vessels and warships. The British dropped bombs in the sea but the German ships were undamaged, these cources said.]

Meanwhile it was also announced in London today that Middle Temple Hall, in one of London's centuries-old Inns of Court, was damaged in a recent raid in which a heavy bomb ripped through a wall and smashed woodcarving on the interior which dated from 1575. Office suites in the Hall also were damaged. Other buildings in the Temple, in the heart of legal London, have been damaged in previous raids.

London Repairs

LONDON, Oct. 22 (AP)—The London County Council approved today a special "token" estimate of £500,000 (about $2,000,000) for immediate repairs to war damaged Council properties.

Officials said it was impossible at present to estimate the total required.

Nazis Reveal Leadership Plan

BERLIN, Oct. 22 (AP)—An eight-year educational travel plan for German youths, to be climaxed by mass pilgrimages abroad to acquaint young Nazis with the world and prepare them for leadership, was announced today by Arthur Axmann, the Reich's chief youth leader. Youths will begin their participation in the program upon reaching their tenth year.

Herr Axmann said 10- and 11-year-old boys would be taken to points of interest near their homes. Older youths will visit districts farther away, and those 17 and 18 will go on excursions outside of Germany.

Those approaching the 17- to 18-year bracket who are eager to become youth movement leaders would be required first to do labor and military services, then attend the Hitler Academy for Youth Leadership, which corresponds to a high school.

Popular Front Ministers In Chile Quit Posts

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 22 (AP)—Two Radical Party members of Chile's "Popular Front" Cabinet—Defense Minister Alfredo Duhalde and Agriculture Minister Victor Moller—have resigned apparently as an indirect result of political demonstrations last Saturday.

The two Ministers, who said they quit because their "efforts were misunderstood," were regarded by Leftist leaders as opposed to permitting Communist Party members to remain in the Popular Front combination, which Saturday reaffirmed its unity. It includes Radicals, Democrats, Socialists, Communists and Radical Socialists.

As thousands of Leftists and Rightists staged opposing demonstrations in Santiago and elsewhere during the week end, Popular Front orators demanded that all Government posts be filled by men favoring the Popular Front setup.

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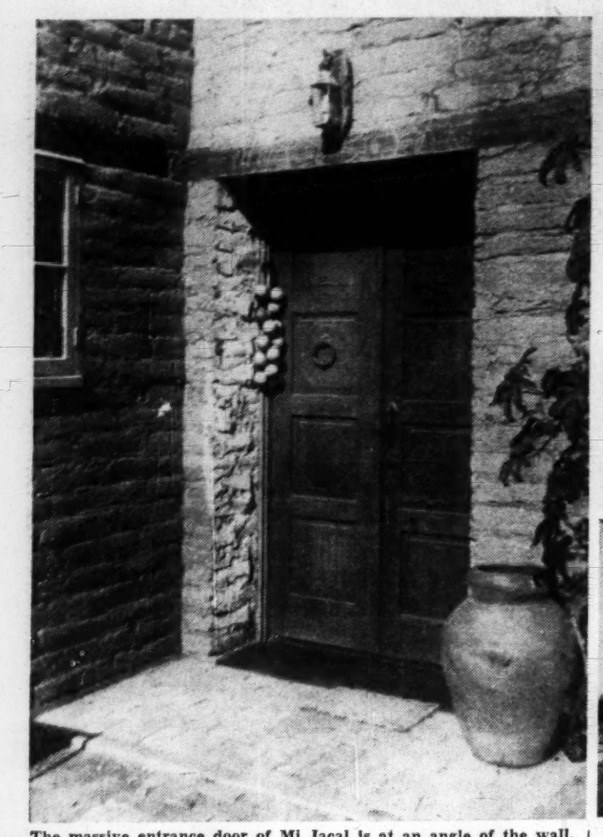
Decorative Arts Antiques

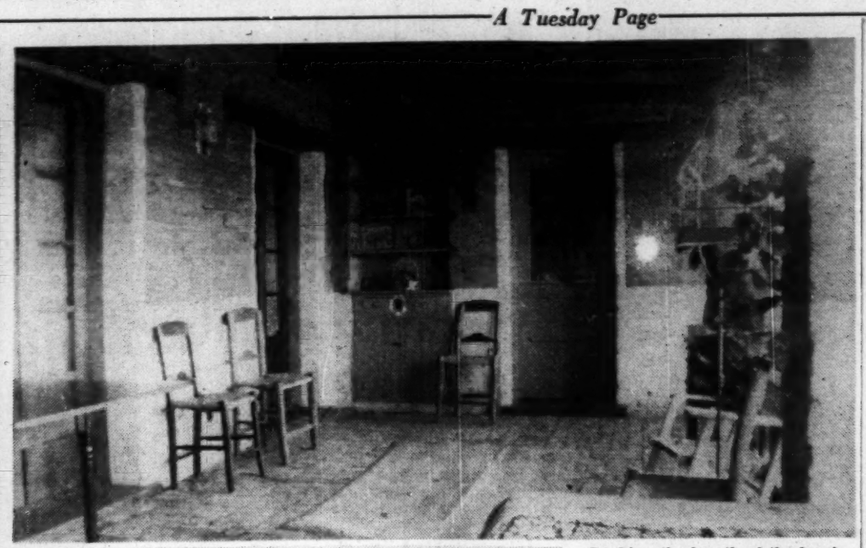
Adobe House in Tucson—A Museum's Carriage Designs

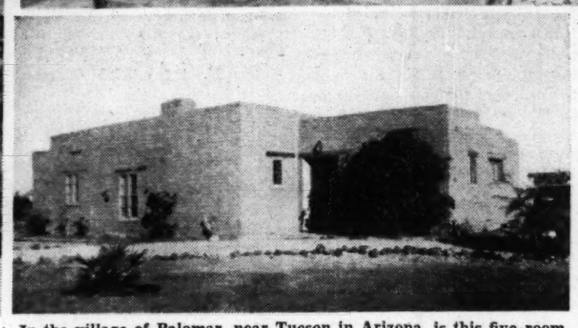
Home Planning And Furnishing

A Tuesday Page



The massive entrance door of Mi Jacal is at an angle of the wall, which has unplastered surface and shows the blocks of adobe used in its construction. Bright gourds break hard lines and angles and the owner's carving decorates the front of the redwood lintel.





In the village of Palomar, near Tucson in Arizona, is this five-room adobe house of which the owner writes the story here. This is the front side, facing the south, and looks quite forbidding; but that is traditional where gardens and patios are hidden from the street.

▲ Looking the length of the loggia and toward the kitchen, the door into the living room is seen at the left. There is no wall at the right, only screens, and the view is across the plains to the majestic Santa Catalina Mountains. Thousands of feet up their heights are summer resorts. Winter ones are on the plains.

I Built an Adobe House—'Mi Jacal'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Tucson

It seems to me that houses are as sensitive to treatment as people. They develop atmospheres that are more than visual; they appeal to us in many ways and seem to develop characters, almost personalities. My ambition was to make a home reflecting gratitude, with an atmosphere of contentment and felicity.

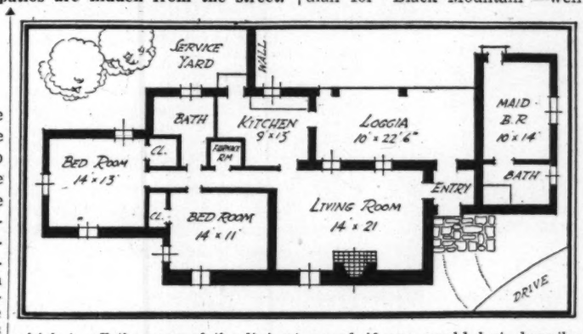
A multitude of accumulated ideas had been sifted and fused into happy unity, in the hope to be completely independent of all popular demands in order to endow the house with harmony and individuality. As the construction progressed it fashioned itself perfectly into the fancied image. There is power, it seems, in an idea clearly conceived and minutely planned.

In southern Arizona it is natural that a house should reflect Mexican influence. Indians and Mexicans throughout the southwest call their adobe little houses, "jacals," or mud huts. Looking as if they had been there forever, these have a primitive fascination, as have the rare old adobes our pioneers built, following the native Indian practice. Their walls are constructed of blocks like mammoth bricks, often made on the spot by the local builder, who mixes the soil with water, forms the blocks in molds and dries them hard in the hot sun.

So it is not strange that one should have built a Mexican house with Colonial doors and thumb latches; nor that unplastered adobe walls should be painted white inside, much in the manner Indians and Mexicans use whitewash. The secret of the durability of those painted walls is a hardening substance called bitumal, which is mixed in the adobe. The crude texture of this wall lends a provincial charm that is unique.

The living room beams in my house are eight by six inches, red wood telephone poles weathered by exposure to a dark rich finish, and oiled. These timbers, crudely carved (by myself) with Indian signs and cattle brands, serve also as lintels over deep set windows. Loggia beams are unfinished pine logs.

As it developed, the little house took on color—from Mexican tile in the bathroom, from my amateur paint brush, and from sky-blue dadoes around the loggia which is off the rear of the living room. Bamboo shades, some decorated with shadowy palm leaves, give proper accent to the deep set windows.



However, it is not so much these details that give the house its individuality, as the conception of an idea long before its realization. Nor was it an attempt at effect which gave the front elevation its simplicity. It was rather the result of a natural Mexican tendency to bar the front of the house from the street. So, in the Latin manner it withholds the view from those who pass, except as brief glimpses through the open doors reveal a garden in the rear of the house.

The location is 68 miles from the Mexican border, at Tucson, where in summer the mercury often reaches 120 degrees. But winter climate is as nearly perfect as is possible to find, and brings thousands of tourists from all over the world.

Tucson is completely surrounded by mountain ranges. Mi Jacal house faces south and looks toward the Santa Rita range, usually snow-tipped in winter. From the screened porch at the rear is an unobstructed view of the stunning Santa Catalinas, where summer resorts up one and a half miles, are a pleasant retreat from the summer heat, as well as a winter playground. To the east is the Rincon range and abruptly west of the city are the Tucsons—Indian for "Black Mountain"—well named if one could but describe their beauty before the setting sun. Wild deer, wild boar and mountain lion roam the mountain ranges.

R. L.

In New Lamps, More Light And Fresh Beauty

By Helen Johnson Keyes
Written for The Christian Science Monitor
New York

Engineers and designers are incessantly busy in applying electricity to illumination in new and more beautiful ways and in devising lamps for specialized uses and individual needs. Often the means are highly technical, but sometimes a very simple idea results in great convenience to the user and makes one lamp capable of serving where two or more would otherwise be required.

Among these simple inventions is a new three-way study lamp. According to the manner in which the switch is manipulated, it will evoke from a single bulb an illumination of 40, 60 or 100 watts, as desired. The multiple purpose of this design is further elaborated by the mobility of the shade. This tilts on a hinge attached to an arch over the bulb that sits upright in a cup. Thus the direction of the light is controlled by the position of the shade, and the intensity is modified by the soft, opaque lining, which reflects the light down on the desired surface.

Every Convenience Provided

Bulbs attached to flexible arms that can be twisted into surprising contortions are employed in several instances (in Collier's House of Ideas in Rockefeller Home Center) as wall lights over beds or near some occupational center. Tinted shades formed like bowls, or perhaps like spread umbrellas, determine by their angle the focus of the illumination.

Ingenuity and aesthetic dignity are combined to an unusual degree in the lamps designed by Walter von Nessen, who is particularly skillful with floor models. He has, for instance, made a dual-purpose floor lamp which supplies direct lighting for reading, sewing, a chess game or what-not, when the bulb with an attached shade is turned downward, but which will flood the room with diffuse or indirect illumination if they are reversed and turned upward.

In another design, Mr. von Nessen has taken into account the fact that chairs, couches and tables—and human beings as well—differ considerably in their heights, and has constructed a lamp as variable in its stature as was Alice in Wonderland on her famous pilgrimage. By sliding down in its stem, it adjusts itself to a hassock beside a low table, while by drawing its long neck up out of this hollow tube it becomes usual height.

Covers a Four-Foot Circle

Because a floor lamp is an unwieldy object to move from one position to another, this designer has made one with hinged arms that reach all points within a circle of about four feet. In yet other lamps, three or more bulbs are clustered in a group of sockets and can be lighted singly or en masse, according to the way the switch is turned.

A method of curbing the natural action of light rays, is demonstrated in the polaroid desk lamp, designed strictly for close work at a table. The direct glare from bulb and reflector is screened in all modern lamps, but reflections from that glare continue. In order to eliminate these irregularities, the polaroid lamp blocks out cross rays with polaroid film, so that all the light flows in one direction.

The lamp is placed directly in front of the worker, instead of at the left side, because it gives a uniform light over the total illuminated surface. The model was designed by Walter Dorwin Teague and has a base and shade of bakelite in a black and chrome finish and stands 12½ inches high. It uses a 100-watt standard frosted bulb.

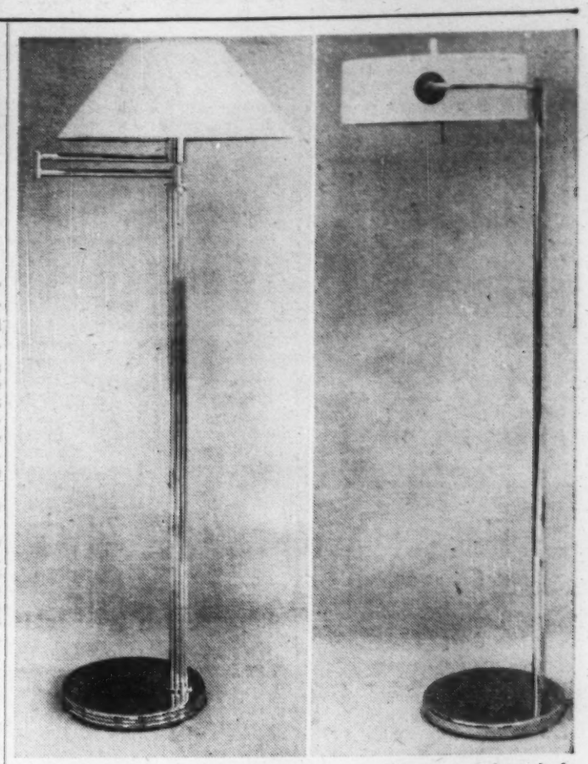
The fluorescent lamp operates by electric discharges and consists mainly of a long, slim tube. This is filled with argon gas and mercury, which act as a medium for carrying the electric current from end to end. The current produces invisible ultra-violet energy, which is converted into light through a coating of fluorescent materials on the inner surface of the tube. According to the chemicals employed different colors are produced.

While engineers and industrial designers are collaborating on models in which forms are suited to purposes, aesthetic designers are constantly enriching the home picture by employing novel and beautiful materials. Their aim is to evolve shapes, textures, colors and ornament that appeal to our deep-seated need of beauty. Among the most delightful lamps in this category are those featured by Van Dugteren and Sons, the bases executed in exotic woods, in ceramics, in Orrefors crystal; the shades in many weaves of rich silk and in fiber glass.

Uses Beautiful Tropical Woods

Among the woods are yellow-toned primavera from Central America, Guatemala and Mexico; red cocobolo from Panama and Costa Rica; greenish bubinga from the Belgian Congo; and sepia lacewood from Australia. Bases are hand-turned into cones, cylinders and spirals; and into fluted, tiered and step-back bases. These are used with austere shades having classic curves and sober trimmings which possess such harmony of proportion and feeling that one sees the whole as a single unit, a lamp; not as a base and a shade.

Ceramic bases appear in a number of glazes, including a luminous clair-de-lume and a glowing sang-de-boeuf. New is a glaze named stardust, which won the Grand Prix at the most recent Paris exposition. Against a ground of midnight-blue float streamers of greenish mist.



These floor lamps designed by Walter von Nessen are of marked simplicity and refinement in conception, and are completely efficient for intended purposes. Both have stable bases and bright metal standards. One is of reading height, with jointed arms to allow swinging the light anywhere within a circle of about four feet. The one with cylindrical shade is pivoted so that light may be turned straight down, straight up, or to any angle. Thus illumination may be either direct, or reflected from the ceiling.

Metropolitan Auctions

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
New York

Paintings by Harry N. Watrous (1857-1940) one-time President of the National Academy, will be sold publicly at 2 p. m. on Friday, October 25, at Parke Bernet Galleries, 30 East 57 Street, this city. Exhibition on weekdays continues from the 19th to day of sale. A dozen paintings from his collection are included with 92 done by him.

Mr. Watrous was elected Academician in 1895 and President in 1933, his work being chiefly in still-life. A number of such paintings in this sale are of statuettes, religious themes of the Middle Ages and Renaissance predominating. This artist's friendships included many of his best known American contemporaries, among whom were Blakelock, F. S. Church, E. H. Blashfield, Jonas Lie, Frederick Waugh and Robert Henri. A small selection of European and Oriental art objects from the artist's collection includes Japanese and Chinese statuettes and Spanish Florentine decorations.

* * *

The collection of early American furniture and decorations formed by Mr. and Mrs. Robert T. Sheldon, now removed from "Fox Hall," their home at Oakland, N. J., will be dispersed at public sale by order of Mrs. Sheldon at the same galleries, Saturday afternoon, October 26, following exhibition from October 19, weekdays only.

A Museum Exhibits Carriage Designs of 1500's to 1900

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
New York

Three centuries of progress in the design of horse-drawn passenger vehicles, is revealed in the current exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in this city, which will continue through December 29.

This comprehensive selection of carriage designs, shown in hand-colored drawings, prints, and rare books on carriages, has been made from the Museum's extensive collections and illustrates types ranging from cumbersome coaches of the 1500's to light and elegant carriages of the late 1800's.

Early coaches varied in appearance, but all were heavy, awkward and exceedingly uncomfortable. One of the earliest types shown in prints of the 1500's bears a strong resemblance to the American covered wagon. A print of about 1617, by Jan van de Velde, shows a coach with a most unusual feature—mud guards extending down over the hub of the wheels—a prototype of modern automobile mud guards. An English print of 1799, by Isaac Weld, shows a vehicle called the American Stage Wagon, which may have been the inspiration of the utilitarian station wagon of today.

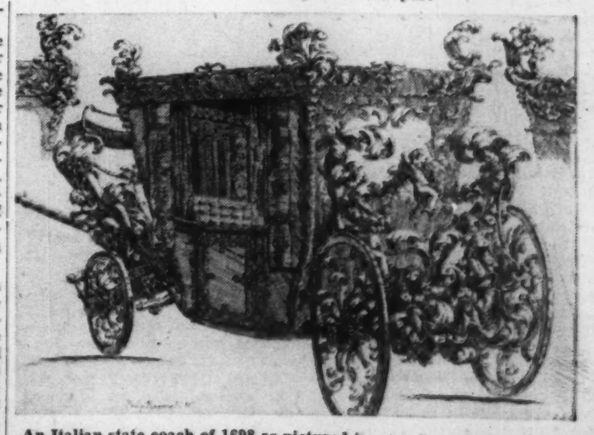
Although appearing too frail to support passengers, such carriages as this Victoria, built by Brewster & Co. in 1876, were dependable vehicles for their intended polite service. From a drawing in the exhibition of carriage designs, Metropolitan Museum, New York City.

Pictures of incredibly elaborate state coaches are shown, a far cry from the streamlined limousine of 1940. Among them are the state coach of England, designed for George III in 1762 by William Chambers and still used in coronations. A contemporary print reproduces this in all its grandeur. Another state coach of especial interest is that of William III of England, designed by the Frenchman, Daniel Marot, and built in The Hague in 1698.

Heavy state coaches of European nobility were extravagantly embellished. Sometimes gilded, life-sized, carved figures supported the body. In contrast, graceful and shell-like sleighs of early date and such carriages of the 1800's as the dashing cabriolet and that great American invention, the buggy, appear dangerously fragile.

Probably the earliest picture of a New York carriage is shown in a print of about 1731, by William Burgis. This depicts Governor Rip van Dam's chariot on the cobblestones by the Middle Dutch Church of New York City. This print and many others, supply contemporary backgrounds for the carriages—fascinating details of architecture, costumes, etc; and often very amusing human touches by such masters of humor as Cruikshank, Hogarth, and Rowlandson. Chatty labels supplement the prints with bits of historical data, entertaining anecdotes about the virtues and difficulties of the carriages and their occupants.

To many visitors the most attractive feature of the exhibition may be the group of nine colored drawings of carriage designs made by Brewster and Company of New York during the years 1850-1905. This is a small but representative group from the extensive and beautiful collection presented to the Metropolitan Museum by Mr. Brewster and now exhibited in the Museum for the first time. The nine selected designs include sleighs, a dog cart, road coach, break, gig, phaeton, and coupé—exciting reminders of a glamorous era in our past



An Italian state coach of 1698 as pictured in a contemporary etching. This is one of many prints and drawings of carriage designs on exhibition through Dec. 29 at Metropolitan Museum, New York. Springless, the body rocks and sways, supported by corner straps. Extravagant gilded and carved ornament has foliage and flower forms.

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Text of Willkie's Milwaukee Speech Last Night

By the Associated Press

MILWAUKEE, Oct 22—The prepared text of the address by Wendell Willkie at the Milwaukee Auditorium last night:

I am delighted to be here tonight. Milwaukee and Wisconsin are known throughout this country for their great tradition of progressivism, particularly in the broad field of social welfare.

Today, as you know, is Young Republican Day. The Young Republicans are a body of young men and women who believe in the future of America. They are determined upon the establishment of certain principles by which they may share in that future.

I want to thank the Young Republicans for the work they have done in this campaign. Their tireless energy has been of vast importance in this crusade. Young Republicans of America, I say to you tonight, "Keep going." With your help, I predict victory on Nov. 5. We've got them on the run.

In honor of Young Republican Day, I want to address my remarks tonight to all the young men and women of America.

There are about twenty million of you between the ages of 16 and 25. You have not had an easy time. About three million of you—perhaps four million—are unemployed.

Minds Are Closed

The American Youth Commission recently published a study of the youth of one of our States. They found that 40 per cent of those between sixteen and twenty years of age had neither jobs nor school to fill their empty days.

Almost all of these young people have honestly tried to find jobs. It would make them proud and happy to become independent, to help support their parents, or most important of all, to look forward to setting up homes and raising families of their own.

Because they can't do this, many of them become hopeless and cynical. I have seen them in the course of my campaign journey—some so disillusioned that their minds are no longer open to argument. They doubt America and the future of America.

Because of their bitter experiences, I think it is true that the great issue of our day is clearer and closer to the young people than to any other group of our citizens. This issue, this basic issue, I described a few nights ago at Springfield, Ill.

It is the issue of whether we in America can live in freedom—can live by freedom—or whether we must deliver ourselves and our enterprises into the hands of the State. It is the issue of whether or not American shall embrace State socialism, or State capitalism, or communism, or whatever you may choose to call it. These are merely different names for the same thing—absolute and arbitrary power in the hands of the government.

I have said—and it becomes increasingly clear every day—that in this struggle the third term candidate represents one side, and Wendell Willkie represents the other side.

Concentration of Power

I cannot say—I do not even wish to imply—that my opponent is consciously aiming at State socialism for America. I do know from personal conversations with New Dealers that many responsible men in the New Deal party have such an end in mind.

I know that every major economic policy of the New Deal is pushing in that direction. There has been an endless concentration of power. There has been an endless concentration of the duties and responsibilities of government. And there has been an endless increase in the debt. That debt will be a load upon you and upon your children, and upon nobody knows how many generations.

Tonight I want you to see—and meet—this issue in terms of work, of jobs, of American enterprise. I want to tell you the kind of work I stand for and the kind of future I stand for. I want you to understand that only a society built upon the independence of the individual can halt our drift toward a totalitarian state.

We are now undertaking a great defense program. This program is three or four years late in getting started, but now at least we have begun. Our Congress has made available about twelve billion dollars this year. Orders are beginning to come out of Washington. And business men know that more orders are ahead.

Forces of Debt

You may presently hear the spokesmen of this Administration begin to boast about the great business revival that they have caused. Production will inevitably increase, unemployment will inevitably decline.

I thank God for that. The greatest purpose I have today is that the American people should go back to work.

But stop and think how this new work is being created

It is being created by money spent by the Government, taken out of the pockets of the people or added to the mounting national debt.

These are not the forces of private enterprise at work. These are the forces of public indebtedness. You and I are buying ourselves a bigger Army, a bigger Navy and a bigger air force. That makes business look better, but actually we are going into debt at the same time.

When the defense program is finished we may have a bigger industrial system, but it will have been built upon the insecure foundation of a bigger debt.

The kind of enterprise that makes America really strong is private enterprise; that is, when you buy from me and I buy from you. That kind of enterprise does not normally result in debt. It normally results in profits and growth.

Not Achievements

Let me never hear the New Dealers point with pride to a business revival based on the creation of the huge war machine that we are building. Let me never hear them boast that they have reduced unemployment by the sacrifice that hundreds of thousands of young men have made in joining the Army.

Those are not achievements on the road to progress; those are terrible duties that we must perform. Only dictators make the boast that they have "solved" their domestic economic problems in that way. It is the ultimate boast of the all-powerful state.

Where are the days, my fellow Americans, when we could boast of our great ability to create wealth and opportunity through the arts of peace? Where are the bold adventures—the adventures of capital and the adventures of the mind? Where are the new industries? Where is the surging imagination that gave us the automobile, the telephone and the radio—all within the time of many of us here? Will you be surprised to learn that we have that imagination still?

I wonder how many of you realize that in the last decade our technological progress has been faster than ever before in history? American applied science has hit a new all-time high.

I cannot begin to describe to you the inventions that lie idle in our laboratories, the new products that are just waiting for new capital to be released. A survey last year listed 250 new products and processes in 107 industrial firms, all of them capable of creating new employment.

Investment Needed

But products in a laboratory are not products that you and I can use. They do not raise the standard of living or make America economically strong. Before they become part of our life a complicated process must take place—a process called capital investment.

Let me illustrate this process with a single development, the Diesel-electric locomotives that pull the new streamliners across the continent so fast and so cheaply.

This new kind of locomotive took seven years to develop, and then two more years were required to build factories to manufacture it. The company had to put up many millions of dollars before it could sell a single locomotive. For nearly nine years there could be no income and for several years after that there could be no profit.

To tie up millions of dollars for eight or ten years is a risky thing to do. Nobody is going to guarantee that company against loss. However, the company takes the risk of loss in order to have a chance at some future time to make a profit.

Defines Progress

And, of course, it is very desirable for you and for me that the risk be taken. In this particular case 120 acres of vacant land outside Chicago were converted into a factory. Three thousand new jobs were created on the spot, and about 15,000 others were benefited. Faster rail schedules achieved by these locomotives save travelers' valuable time. And the economies of operation save the railroads money.

That is what we in America call progress. The benefit of one is the benefit of all.

But few companies have dared to risk any such sum in the last eight years. The reason is that so much arbitrary power is concentrated in Washington that the Government is able to change the entire economic game, and all the ground rules, overnight. The investor therefore cannot predict one or two years ahead, let alone eight or ten. And when investors cannot predict, capital will not flow.

That is what we mean when we insist on setting enterprise free. We don't mean to set enterprise free to hurt people. We shall continue to regulate enterprise.

Reasons for Discouragement

But enterprise must be free to predict. It cannot exactly predict the market, but it must absolutely be able to eliminate the state of mind of the Government from its calculations. It must know that, in general, the Government is friendly to enterprise, that the Government wants private enterprise to succeed, wants it to make jobs, wants it to invest, to take risks, to make faster trains for people to ride in and to build a better world for people to live in.

That is not the kind of world that we are building today. Our great industrial plant is wearing out. It is becoming inefficient. Our machinery, so vital to the earning power of labor, is getting older. Ten years ago, in 1930, only 48 per cent of our metal-working machinery was more than ten years old. Today 70 per cent of it is more than ten years old.

The reason that we have thus neglected our machinery, which is so important to the worker, is because investors have been unable to predict what sudden turn a hostile Government might take against them. It is just as clear as that. It is just as simple as that.

In our loss of efficiency and in our inability to make use of the new discoveries of science you find the fundamental causes of unemployment. You find there the causes of our discouragement. You find there the reasons why our youth stare at our generation with disillusioned eyes and sometimes with revolution in their hearts.

Says End Is Plain

The end of this process of destruction is so clear that none can mistake it. The destruction of private enterprise will deliver us, little by little, into the hands of the State.

Please understand me. Let me repeat—I do not say that the New Deal has deliberately worked toward that end. I do not say that it has deliberately destroyed private initiative so as to establish State socialism in America.

But I do say that, subtly and imperceptibly, this has been the effect of the New Deal's blind policies. I say that if those policies are continued we shall come to that end.

It is absurd for the New Deal to say, as it has said, that America is mature and the future permits of little growth.

There is so much to be done in America that no one can describe it all.

We must build new homes for our people and modernize the old homes. We must bring electricity to all the homes in the United States. We must put electrical appliances in those homes. We must provide central heating. We must bring air-conditioning within the reach of millions of our people.

The constant improvement of the automobile calls for more and better roads, great bridges, elevated highways and high-speed arteries. The airplane is still in its infancy, with unlimited opportunity ahead.

Must Build Future

In the field of chemistry we have vast new opportunities: new uses for the products of the farm; new, cheaper and better materials for the clothes we wear and the houses that we live in.

That is the kind of America I want. That is the America of higher wages, of greater consumption, and of opportunity for every individual in the land.

And I say to you with the utmost seriousness: We shall never get that kind of America if we expect the government — any government—to give it to us. If we want that kind of America we must go out and build it for ourselves.

Let no one say that we cannot build it. We have the inventive genius; we have the industrial skills; we have the men and the money. In spite of the discouragements of the past seven and a half years, we still have the enterprise and the courage to do that job.

And I say to you young men and women of America: This is your job. It cannot be done without you. You must be part of it.

Youth has all the qualities we need for this job. Youth is ambitious and adventurous. Youth is impatient of delay. Youth is jealous of its rights—and, and of other people's rights. It loves to be busy; it seeks activity.

More than anything in the world today the American people desire peace. The young men who will soon be called to serve in the Army desire peace.

Yet there is one way, and only one way, by which we can have peace, and that is to become strong. We must become strong not alone in arms, but in our lives and in our work. We must become strong in the arts of peace—the arts of industry and of the pursuit of happiness.

Those are the arts of free men. To become strong in them we must be free.

I therefore call upon you, young men and women of America. Join us, join us in our stand for freedom. In that stand, in that alone, lies your hope for the peace that you so ardently desire.

Unusual House Plants That Are Easy to Grow

The house-plant problem is quite different from what it used to be in the days of the more or less unheated farmhouses. Now we have too much heat and not enough moisture, so that some old standbys like Geraniums and Patience Plant (impatiens sultani) won't do anything at all for us. Unless given a lot of sun and moisture, Geraniums grow leggy, and seldom bloom. Patience puts forth luxuriant growth but unless it is kept at a temperature of 60 degrees or less, the numerous buds drop off just before they open.

Fortunately, however, there are a number of less-known plants that don't mind the overheated qualities of our modern houses. Neither do they fuss at lack of moisture, and they will tolerate shade and sometimes even thrive on neglect.

Tolmiea menziesi is one of these and I'm glad to say it is coming back into popularity. It is one of the prettiest foliage plants I know of, with bright green leaves, rather the shape of ivy leaves, covered with a growth of tiny hairs. Little new plants form at the base of the leaves and give the plant the names of "Mothers and Daughters Plant," and "Mother of Thousands." Sometimes there are several generations growing out of a single leaf.

Requires Water

Tolmiea likes the sun but does not necessarily have to live in bright sunlight all the time. It will stand a good deal of shade, but too much is apt to make it grow spindly. It must have good drainage and likes a drink every day. It will, however, go two or three days without any water. I have seen it wilted to the ground with such neglect; yet within an hour of being watered, become pert and upright again.

Although Tolmiea is a rock garden plant in the West (a member of the Saxifrage family), it resents being taken out of doors and then brought back into the house again in the Fall. It thrives outside, but apparently the change is too great, for the leaves begin to wither and the plant soon dies. I have lost Tolmiea so many times through bringing it in this way, that now I just leave it indoors all through the Summer. It seems to grow just as satisfactorily.

Marica is another house plant that is coming into its own. The long pointed leaves grow fanwise to a height of 12 to 15 inches, with a new leaf added to the fan every once in a while. The plant is supposed to bloom when there are 12 of them (Mine bloomed once when there were only seven leaves), thus earning the name "Twelve Disciples Plant." The blossoms are lovely, delicate things, rather like orchids or iris. They last only for a day, but make an exciting experience nevertheless, and always give promise of something to come. The blossoms grow out from the sides of the leaves and afterwards develop into new plants, which may be cut off and potted by themselves. Marica needs sun in order to bloom, but it will remain a good foliage plant if given only a little each day.

Anthericum will stand about as much abuse while remaining a fine house plant, as anything could. It grows from a tuberous root, with a graceful fountain of grasslike leaves and occasional long shoots, from which grow little new plants. These long stems with bunches of leaves sprouting at the ends of them, remind one of spiders, which is why the plant is often called "Spider Plant." They may be transplanted into pots of their own, or left as additional interest and beauty to the original plant, and used in a hanging pot where the runners can drop over the sides.

Overwatering Cautioned

The variety with the white stripe down the center of the leaves (A. bicheti) is much to be preferred to that with all-green foliage, but both are lusty. They will stand any amount of shade, but if placed in the sun, they'll surprise you with a raceme of tiny fragrant white flowers every so often. They do not like too much water. Sometimes the leaves will turn brown at the ends and seem to demand more frequent drinks, but this is usually a sign of overwatering and not of thirst. Better to keep it a little dry, except when the plant is in bloom.

So here are three good plants to start you off. To them add an everblooming Begonia, a fern, and, for experimental purposes, one new plant that neither you nor any of your friends has ever heard of, and you are all set for the Winter.

Always remember though, that all house plants like good drainage; a few stones or bits of broken crockery at the bottom of the pot, and plenty of peat moss and sand mixed with your soil. With few exceptions plants must be kept well-watered in our warm houses; the easiest way being to water them all a little every morning, and giving some that are kept in the sun, an additional drink in the afternoon.—**Emily Seaber Parker**

A Tuesday Feature

Youth Can Find Varied Career In Aviation, Say the Textbooks

News in Aviation

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Aviation unquestionably offers boundless opportunities today to youth as a career. Hardly anyone questions this fact. An aviation writer knows if only by the numerous "how to fly" or "how to get into aviation" books that hit his desk in increasing number these days.

Ben B. Follett's "Careers in Aviation," which has just been issued by Waverly House in Boston, is one of the more interesting books of this type in that Mr. Follett advises the newcomer, who wants to take up aviation, in terms of his own experience. Mr. Follett is qualified by virtue of a varied career as a flight instructor, fixed-base manager, and flight examiner for the Civil Aeronautics Board, to show "the ropes."

Through his entertainingly told personal experiences in aviation Mr. Follett gives the background of virtually every type of job—pilot, commercial, military and sport, stewardess, meteorology, traffic control and management.

Mr. Follett imparts a good idea of the "company" an aviation prospect may meet in the various tasks, and tells some of their problems. These are virtually "pearls of wisdom" to those who approach aviation fresh, and have been found out of Mr. Follett's oyster shells of experience. His book is valuable on that score.

"Win Your Wings," which is the joint effort of Col. Roscoe Turner and Jean H. DuBuque of the Civil Aeronautics Board, in two volumes by Frederick J. Drake & Son., of Chicago, is a textbook of aviation. The two books cover thoroughly and seriously all phases from flight principles, instruction, meteorology, navigation, CAB regulations, aerobatics, instruments, engines and structures to radio. Last, and not least, is a chapter of information on how to get into aviation.

Plant Builds New Force

A $1,000,000 program to train 8,000 new aircraft workmen to man its new plant addition when it is finished has just been launched by Republic Aviation Corporation of Farmingdale, N. Y., builders of fast pursuit ships for the Army.

All that any eligible male resident of Nassau and Suffolk Counties in New York has to do is to satisfy Republic's requirements and he will then be promptly entered in the Faust Aircraft School, at Jericho, N. Y., which is assisting Republic in its personnel problem. The school expects to turn out 1,000 capable men a month, the first class to be ready by Jan. 1 when the plant addition is finished. Interviews begin today at the Republic plant, the statement said.

Jumps for Fun

A refrigerator salesman during the week, George deGrange's week-end avocation is parachute jumping. Selling a well-known line of gas refrigerators, Mr. deGrange, who works for an electric company in Winchester, Va., jumps at municipal air shows and county fairs. He has made more than 350 jumps since he left the Army in 1934. Mr. deGrange finds his services so much in demand that he now has two "understudies" working for him on a percentage basis.

Boeing Plans New Units

A new expansion program for national defense work which will increase the floor area of their plants in Seattle, Wash., and Wichita, Kan., by five times has just been announced by the Boeing Airplane Company. The expansion, which is in line with the Government's desire to have aircraft plants located inland in the United States, will bring the production of "flying fortresses"—heretofore manufactured only on the West coast—to the Middle West as well.

Voters to Get Ink, 'Short Pencils' Out

CHICAGO, Oct. 22 (AP) — The Cook County (Chicago) Election Board will supply voters with pen and ink to curb "short pencil" vote stealing, County Judge Edmund K Jarecki announced.

He said marking ballots with a pen instead of a pencil would prevent any vote stealer, working as a precinct election official, from inserting a bit of lead from a pencil beneath his finger nail or into a cigar stub and making additional crosses on ballots as he counts them, thus making them invalid, or using this "short pencil" to add votes for unmarked candidates.

"We decided to supply pen, ink, and blotters because the recent vote fraud hearings have shown the prevalent use of the fraudulent short pencil," Judge Jarecki said.

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The Home Forum

One Squandered Quarter

BOSTON IS A nice city. At least, I think it even though I'm an unregistered alien—from Kansas. I like Boston's crooked little streets and its straight, wide, tree-lined avenues. I rejoice in its Common, where common men express wise opinions about vital things, and I admire the superbly verdant, flower-brightened Public Garden, in which George Washington sits benignly on a green horse to bid the visitors welcome. I like, too, the triangular "square" in the middle of town, flanked by splendid churches and the beautiful Public Library.

I often walk through this square, when I am in Boston, and sometimes I buy early morning papers from a cheerful man, who runs a newsstand beside the New Old South Church. He is as friendly as his ruddy face would lead you to expect. He looks like an Irishman and talks like an Englishman. Sometimes I buy a Herald and sometimes a Globe; but, whichever it is, my newsman always says: "You're getting a lot of paper for your money this morning."

"Yes," I say. "I hope you sell a lot of 'em."

"Thanks," he answers. "And good luck to you."

* * *

That's how my day often begins—a man with a glowing face gives me glowing greetings from a glowing heart.

But this morning my friend slipped up.

"Good-morning," I said.

"Good-morning."

"Herald, please."

"Mighty big paper!"

"How are you getting along?" I asked.

"Fine," he said, "and how are you?"

"Well enough."

"You're certainly looking good, for your age!" he commented cheerfully.

Imagine that! Good, for my age! Why, for my age? I thought I looked "good" for any age. I thought I looked "good" enough to have my picture on the cover of a sports magazine.

That age matter is vital; it's my one source of biological pride. It's the only personal trait I'm able to boast about. People always pretend to think I look young.

* * *

Many years ago, I learned that I don't look slick. My hair has a bad swirl in front, so it parts like a bramble bush and hikes up behind like a Spanish comb. My nose defies all rules of artistic proportions. I can't sing, my laugh isn't melodious, and I never could learn not to stand awkwardly about, with my hands in my pockets. But I have had one compensation—I looked young.

When I tell new acquaintances, "I have twin daughters, who are married," they always exclaim: "Is that possible!" Of course, they may mean, is it possible that girls, who presumably resemble you, could find bridegrooms! But I take it to mean: "How could a young-looking man, like you, have grown daughters!" I interpret it as implying that I look like Joe Di Maggio or, at most, Spencer Tracy.

* * *

Yet here my jovial newsman implies I have a decrepit appearance, even though I still look "good for my age"!

"Well, how old do you think I am, brother?" I demanded.

"About sixty!" he answered, as though he were doing me the favor of coming down to a flattering number.

"You're a decade off," I retorted.

"You can't fool me, pal," he replied; "you ain't seventy."

I saw we couldn't go on that way any longer, so said: "Good-by."

"So long, pal," he returned. "I hope you have a good day."

Well, I hoped so, too; at least good, for my age.

* * *

A clever "age-guesser," whom I found at the San Francisco World's Fair, had a different technique.

Quite late one night, after most people had gone home, and as I was hurrying toward the ferry, I heard a barker cry: "I guess your age."

I stopped a moment to listen, and that hesitation proved fatal. Barkers often trap you, even when you run; always, when you hesitate and show interest.

This barker said to me, in an informal sort of way, "I can guess your age."

"No, you can't," I answered, in a superior tone. I was right in my element. I felt as Jessie Owen would if Jim Farley challenged him to a foot-race.

"Well, I'll try," he said.

"All right, go ahead," I answered. Since the Park was almost empty, we were practically alone. It was like two acquaintances bandying pleasantries on a street corner. I supposed he would do his guessing free, when I issued my challenge. I was expecting a cheap triumph. That shows I was from the backwoods.

* * *

The "age-guesser," whose job is to detect the gullible, saw he had a catch.

"You must buy your ticket first," he said. "I suppose I'll miss, and you'll win the prize," he added in a resigned, casual way as though reconciling himself to the big loss he was about to suffer.

"Poor fellow," I thought; but what I said was: "How much?"

"Quarter," he answered, holding out his hand.

That was a shock, for a quarter is a lot of money to me. I have a most respectful attitude toward quarters. The list of delectable things I can buy for a quarter is huge. A long tradition of frugality makes quarter-squandering practically synonymous with riotous living. If I should lightly throw away a quarter, I should feel as if going back on a good friend, as if jumping on a street car and running off from my dog.

Still, for this quarter, I was almost sure to win a prize. Besides, after my enthusiastic challenge, I didn't want to slump down and let the age-guesser think I was the kind of man who didn't have a quarter! I had put myself into the position of a person who, upon entering a nice restaurant and looking at the bill of fare with its prices, wants to get up and leave—without eating. One seldom does that. My wife says it isn't nice at all.

So, I took the plunge. Good-by, quarter. Good-by, super-ice-cream sundae. Good-by, movie ticket. Good-by, new pair of socks.

I wrote my age on a little piece of paper, which I held folded in my hand. The guesser, with my quarter safe in his pocket, looked me over, and even felt the muscles of my arm. They seemed to remind him of Bob Feller, or Don Budge. He made his guess. Then he looked at the number on my scrap of paper.

"Five years too few!" he exclaimed. "Who'd a thought it!"

"My loss and your gain," he went on. "Here, take your pick of these fine canes."

I did and stepped along toward the ferry with the cane. I'd shown my prowess, all right. Here this expert guesser thought I was a mere youth. When I got to be a Methuselah, I'd still probably look like Alexander the Great, I thought.

But I felt clumsy with the cane. I didn't want a cane. I don't like canes. I don't know what to do with them. They're a sheer nuisance. They make us Jayhawkers feel silly. I'd as lief plow corn with a monocle, as run about carrying a cane. It's against my principles.

I felt indignant toward that cane. I looked it over. Then I felt more indignant. At most, it was worth a nickel. It was just a varnished stick with a piece of tin on it. So my guesser had made at least twenty cents off me! Win or lose, he makes money.

* * *

Then I got to thinking about his guessing. It wasn't guessing at all. The person being guessed at can write any number he wishes on his slip. There is no way of verification. People don't go to World Fairs with birth certificates in their pockets. The guesser must always miss. He gives everybody a cane—a five-cent cane for a quarter. Undoubtedly, he under-guesses everybody's age—gives everyone a quarter's worth of flattery.

Disillusioned, I discarded my prize, by leaving it on the ferry as I got off. Just before I reached the street, a radiant, dark-eyed boy pushed himself through the crowd and said: "Mister, here's your cane!" He looked expectant.

I gave him a dime and my thanks.

I think I'd rather have my newsman put a decade on my age gratis, than pay thirty-five cents for having a clever salesman of bad canes that nobody wants take five years off it.

R. H. MARKHAM

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Sassafras

Butternut and sassafras,
Hickory and plum,
Which tree, after spring is past
And the fruit is in the grass
And the frost has bit the leaf,
Which is color chief?
Hickory is gold and high
Burnished on the bone-blue sky,
Plum is brown and empty but
Not so brown as butternut,
Sassafras beside the wall
Has no size at all.
Only the toppling sphere
Of the colors of the year,
All the reds and little black,
All the scarlet of sumac,
All the purple, blue and grape
Of October contemplate
How to lie in one hot sheaf
On the sassafras leaf.

ELIZABETH JANE ASTLEY

By Courtesy of The Golden Gate Exposition, San Francisco, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A CHALK AND SANGUINE DRAWING BY JEAN ANTOINE WATTEAU

THOUGH OF FLEMISH origin, Jean Antoine Watteau (1684-1721) was more French than natives of France. His great skill in depicting the fêtes champêtres of the period of Louis the Fifteenth has preserved the exquisiteness and grandeur of that great cultural epoch. His "Embarkment for Cythera," in the Louvre, has become the pictorial keynote of the time.

Watteau grasped with startling dexterity the frivolity and artifice of the courtiers. With more than a literal brush, he represented the upper classes, making gay in their fashionable costumes, carefree and irresponsible. While his brushwork was crisp and forceful, his pencil was aware and decisive. Watteau's drawings are counted among the masterpieces of that informal medium.

There exist today, in the great museums of Europe and in a few American collections, sheets of drawings by Watteau. While some people are inclined to call them "sketches," they are really studies, or, better still, graphic portrayals which stand alone as works of art. Connoisseurs believe that Watteau treated these drawings with utmost seriousness and that there is in their workmanship something artistically final.

This drawing was lent by the Wildenstein Gallery, New York, to the Golden Gate Exposition held during the summer in San Francisco. The drawing is executed in chalk and sanguine, which Watteau manipulated with amazingly realistic results. The artist has made in the sketched lines a full characterization; he has molded the figure roundly, given it bulk and contour, indicated costume and ornaments, hair and features with utmost certitude.

D. A.

A Higher Use Of Beauty

SHAKESPEARE'S LANGUAGE is no longer the mere vehicle of thought; it has become part of it, its very flesh and blood. The pleasure it gives us is unmixed, direct, like that from the smell of a flower or the flavor of a fruit. Milton sets everywhere his little pitfalls of bookish association for the memory. I know that Milton's manner is very grand. It is slow, it is stately, moving as in triumphal procession, with music, with historic banners, with spoils from every time and every region, and captive epithets, like huge Sicambrians, thrust their broad shoulders between us and the thought whose pomp they decorate. But it is manner, nevertheless, as is proved by the ease with which it is parodied, by the danger it is in of degenerating into mannerism whenever it forgets itself. Fancy a parody of Shakespeare,—I do not mean of his words, but of his *tone*, for that is what distinguishes the master. You might as well try it with the Venus of Melos. In Shakespeare it is always the higher thing, the thought, the fancy, that is pre-eminent; it is Caesar that draws all eyes, and not the chariot in which he rides, or the throng which is but the reverberation of his supremacy. If not, how explain the charm with which he dominates in all tongues, even under the disenchantment of translation? . . .

Shakespeare, it is true, had, as I have said, as respects English, the privilege which only first-comers enjoy. The language was still fresh from those sources at too great a distance from which it becomes fit only for the service of prose. Wherever he dipped, it came up clear and sparkling, undefiled as yet by the drainage of literary factories, or of those dye-houses where the machine-woven fabrics of sham culture are colored up to the last desperate style of sham sentiment. Those who criticise his diction as sometimes extravagant should remember that in poetry language is something more than merely the vehicle of thought, that it is meant to convey the sentiment as much as the sense, and that, if there is a beauty of use, there is often a higher use of beauty.—From "Among My Books," by JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

Colors of France

In the fields of France forever
after rain and summer heat
the poppies and the bluets show
among the acres of the wheat.

In the field of France forever
years may end with bitter snow,
but the winter cannot change
earth from which these colors grow.

DOROTHY LIVINGSTON ULRICH

Courage

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

COURAGE TO DO RIGHT is universally needed. And while there are those who think of it mainly in terms of physicality, as though it were a quality unknown to the meek, history tends to prove that, in its true signification, courage is related to spiritual power. When Jesus said (Matthew 5:5), "Blessed are the meek: for they shall inherit the earth," was he not perhaps thinking of that deeply courageous consecration which makes possible all worthwhile accomplishment?

The understanding of what belongs to man as the son of God engenders success in all right activity. In proportion as men understand the revelation of God's goodness the human heart is inspired to resist enslaving evils and to claim liberties and rights divinely bestowed, that is, Christian freedom, freedom of conscience and the right to healthful, fruitful living. Jesus turned the tide of world affairs in this direction by his indisputable proof that God, good, is the eternal Life of all, which fact he demonstrated in overcoming death for others and, finally, for himself.

In this day, Christian Science explains his teachings with unmistakable clarity. It points out that the five material senses are unreliable; that Life is God, infinite and all-embracing; and that man is the immortal reflection of God. This teaching encourages men to turn from the limitations foisted upon humanity by materialistic theory, and to realize that health, progress, and true brotherhood are man's joyous heritage.

Many human ills are traceable to lack of courage, which in its turn is engendered by the belief that man is mortal, hence, inadequate. Shyness, sensitiveness, and the sense of insufficient education are phases of fear which, when habitually entertained, cause many to falter before daily demands. Christian Science has a message for such as these. It shows that even the most aggressive form of fear is but a denial of God's omnipotence. Since one's thinking largely influences one's experience, if one will but understand that God cares for His creation, he will be renewed in courage and inspired with love and vision equal to every task. In her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy gives this counsel (p. 393), "Be firm in your understanding that the divine Mind governs, and that in Science man reflects God's government."

Experiments carried on in recent years have caused many natural scientists to concur in the opinion that disease is primarily mental. Mrs. Eddy, however, not only discovered disease to be mental in origin, but announced that the only real remedy for the shortcomings of the human mind is found in infinite divine Mind, God. Thus she enabled men to conquer hampering falsities by showing that, even as belief that the earth was flat disappeared before the discovery that our planet is round, so the fears suggested by materiality must disappear before the realization that man exists as idea in divine Mind, God.

Health is not a condition of matter; it is spiritual man's God-given state of completeness. If one's health should seem to be failing, a salutary practice is the prayerful endeavor to hold thought so closely to the fact that man expresses every quality included in Mind, that any seeming deficiency in this regard will be exposed and so annulled.

At a Wednesday evening testimony meeting, such as are held in Christian Science churches throughout the world, a woman referred to an experience which proved the wisdom of such prayer. She had been a student of Christian Science for many years, she said, but when at last an extreme illness came upon her, she could get no relief. Then she awoke to the need for self-correction. She saw that in every crisis of her life, her tendency had been to surrender to error. Immediately upon discerning this fault, she began to declare that God supplies man with courage, fidelity, and strength of spiritual purpose. Rejoicing in this realization, she found speedy healing, for which her gratitude was great indeed.

Even as in this experience, seeming threats of impending disaster or the wearisome promise of a dreary future cause many to lose heart. Particularly is courage needed when outside influences, personal opinions, and the like, seem pitted against one. Then is the time to know that since God is the only Life, He is the Life of all. Anything not subject to His love is unreal, having only the suggested substance of a mirage.

Understanding of the truth of God's supremacy reveals the nature of true individuality as eternal, as safe in its reflecting of God. In her Message to The Mother Church for 1901, Mrs. Eddy emphasizes this point thus (p. 1): "As Christian Scientists you seek to define God to your own consciousness by feeling and applying the nature and practical possibilities of divine Love." This effort results in larger living and exaltation of purpose. It gives, as someone has said, "courage to live for the many and not for the few." In her Message to The Mother Church for 1902, Mrs. Eddy writes (pp. 8, 9), "Spiritual love makes man conscious that God is his Father, and the consciousness of God as Love gives man power with untold furtherance."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Le Courage

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LE COURAGE dans l'accomplissement du bien est une nécessité universelle. Certains croient que le courage est avant tout une qualité physique et qu'il n'est pas compatible avec la douceur; mais l'histoire tend à prouver que dans sa vraie signification, il s'apparente au pouvoir spirituel. Lorsque Jésus disait (Matthieu 5:5): "Heureux ceux qui sont doux, car la terre leur appartiendra!" — peut-être pensait-il à la consécration profondément courageuse qui rend possible l'accomplissement d'une noble tâche.

Comprendre ce qui appartient à l'homme en tant que fils de Dieu mène au succès dans toutes les entreprises louables. Dans la mesure où les hommes comprennent la révélation de la bonté divine, le cœur humain peut résister aux maux qui prétendent l'asservir; il revendique par inspiration les libertés et les droits que Dieu lui a donnés, c'est-à-dire l'indépendance chrétienne, la liberté de conscience, le droit à une existence utile et à la santé. Jésus le savait, et il changea le cours de l'histoire lorsqu'il prouva d'une manière irréfutable que Dieu, le bien, est pour tous la Vie éternelle; il démontra ce fait en vainquant la mort dans des cas divers et finalement dans son propre cas.

A notre époque, la Science Chrétienne explique avec une clarté remarquable les enseignements du Maître. Elle déclare que les cinq sens matériels sont des guides peu sûrs; que la Vie est Dieu, l'Être infini où tout est inclus; que l'homme est l'immortelle réflexion de Dieu. Cette Science nous encourage à nous détourner des limitations imposées par les théories matérialistes et à comprendre que la santé, le progrès, la fraternité véritable représentent l'heureux héritage de l'homme.

Les maux dont souffre l'humanité ont souvent leur source dans le manque de courage, défaut produit par la croyance que l'homme est mortel, donc incompétent. La timidité, la sensibilité exagérée, la peur de ne pas avoir une instruction suffisante, sont des formes de la crainte; et ceux qui persistent à les entretenir ne sont guère capables de faire face aux tâches quotidiennes. Cependant, la Science Chrétienne a pour eux un salutaire message. Elle montre que même sous sa forme la plus agressive, la crainte n'est qu'une négation de l'omnipotence divine. Notre penser influe beaucoup sur notre vie quotidienne; donc si nous arrivons à bien comprendre que Dieu a soin de Sa création, notre courage se renouvellera; nous recevrons en abondance l'amour et l'inspiration qu'exige notre tâche. Dans son livre de texte, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy, à la page 393, nous donne ce conseil: "Demeurez ferme dans votre certitude du fait que l'Entendement divin gouverne, et que, dans la Science, l'homme reflète le gouvernement de Dieu."

Par suite d'expériences faites au cours des dernières années, bien des savants se sont ralliés à l'opinion selon laquelle la maladie est avant tout mentale. Mais Mrs. Eddy n'a pas seulement découvert l'origine mentale de la maladie; elle a proclamé que le seul vrai remède aux faiblesses de l'entendement humain se trouve dans le divin Entendement infini, en Dieu. Elle nous a donné le moyen de conquérir les erreurs paralysantes, car elle a mis en lumière le fait suivant: de même que la croyance à une terre plate disparut lorsqu'on découvrit que notre planète est ronde, les craintes suggérées par la matérialité doivent disparaître devant la réalisation que l'homme existe comme idée dans l'Entendement divin, en Dieu.

La santé n'est pas une condition matérielle; c'est l'intégralité que l'homme spirituel tient de Dieu. Si la santé paraît chancelante, on peut avoir recours à cette méthode salutaire: prier et s'efforcer d'être toujours conscient du fait que l'homme exprime toutes les qualités comprises dans l'Entendement; et si la pensée s'attache fermement à ce fait, les déficiences apparentes seront démasquées et annulées.

Pendant une réunion de témoignages — dans le monde entier, les églises Scientistes Chrétiennes ont chaque mercredi soir un culte de ce genre — une dame raconta comment elle avait été guérie, et son récit prouva la valeur de la vraie prière. Il y avait longtemps, dit-elle, qu'elle s'intéressait à la Science Chrétienne; mais dans un cas de maladie sérieuse, elle ne trouvait aucun soulagement. Alors elle s'éveilla à la nécessité de corriger sa propre attitude. Elle reconnut qu'aux moments critiques, elle avait toujours eu de la propension à transiger avec l'erreur. Dès qu'elle remarqua ce défaut, elle commença à déclarer que Dieu donne à l'homme le courage, la fidélité, la force de caractère, la résolution spirituelle. Se pénétrant avec joie de ces vérités, elle eut une guérison rapide dont elle fut très reconnaissante.

De même, beaucoup d'humains se laissent décourager par la menace d'une catastrophe ou la perspective d'un triste avenir. Le courage est particulièrement nécessaire quand on semble avoir contre soi certaines influences extérieures, des opinions personnelles ou d'autres choses du même genre. C'est alors qu'il faut savoir que Dieu étant la seule Vie, Il est la Vie de tous. Ce qui n'est pas soumis à Son amour est irréel et n'a pas plus de substance qu'un mirage.

Comprendre le fait de la suprématie divine révèle la nature de l'individualité véritable — éternelle, à l'abri du danger, puisqu'elle reflète Dieu. Dans son *Message to The Mother Church for 1901*, Mrs. Eddy met en lumière cette vérité lorsqu'elle dit (p. 1): "En tant que Scientistes Chrétiens, vous cherchez à définir Dieu pour votre propre conscience en reconnaissant et en appliquant la nature et les possibilités pratiques de l'Amour divin." Cet effort a pour résultats une vie plus ample, des objectifs plus élevés. Il nous donne, comme l'a dit un auteur, "le courage de vivre pour tous et non pour quelques-uns seulement." Mrs. Eddy écrit, aux pages 8 et 9 de son *Message to The Mother Church for 1902*: "L'amour spirituel fait sentir à l'homme que Dieu est son Père, et la conscience de Dieu en tant qu'Amour donne à l'homme un pouvoir dont la portée est immense."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

by

Mary Baker Eddy

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1940

Trade Gains In Bay State In September

Upswing continues with plants reporting rises in both employment and pay rolls.

Business continued its upswing in Massachusetts during the month of September with 1,741 manufacturing plants reporting employment up nearly 5 per cent and pay rolls up 12.6 per cent as compared with a year ago, according to the State Department of Labor and Industries, today.

Continuing its sound outlook of the early months of the year the business rise was seen to be more dependent upon staple commodities than it was upon increased production of war materials with the confectionery, hosiery and cotton goods industries showing the outstanding gains for the month.

Compared with August of this year, employment for September was 3.3 per cent improved as a whole while payrolls pushed up 6.2 per cent reaching levels better than the average of the last 15 years, it was reported.

Employment in the confectionery industry was 15.9 per cent better than in August while payrolls in this business were improved by 20.7 per cent. Hosiery and cotton goods reported similar although not quite such substantial gains.

Actual increases in cotton goods were reported as follows: 11.3 per cent for employment; 15.5 for payrolls. For hosiery, the increases were 11.9 for employment; 20.9 for payrolls. Electric machinery was up 8 per cent in work and 12.9 per cent in payrolls.

Wholesale and retail trade showed a net gain of 4.7 per cent in work, 3.8 per cent in payrolls.

Democratic Loser In State Contest Aids Saltonstall

Raymond A. Willett, Jr., of Woburn, Mass., unsuccessful candidate for the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant Governor in the primaries, announced today his support of Republican Governor Leverett Saltonstall, seeking re-election, according to the Associated Press.

He declared in a statement that his action resulted from Mr. Saltonstall's appointment of Frederick R. Sullivan as Sheriff of Suffolk County, reduction of tax rates in cities and towns and the Administration's handling of Unemployment Compensation payments.

Mr. Willett is a member of the Massachusetts State Democratic Committee.

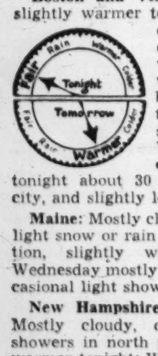
Dr. Russell's New Crusade

WESTERVILLE, Ohio (AP) — America's foremost temperance crusader, Dr. Howard Hyde Russell, co-founder of the Anti-Saloon League and its retired President, has accepted leadership of a five-year campaign to raise $1,500,000 for temperance education through national and state leagues.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and slightly warmer tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness and warmer; gentle westerly winds becoming gentle to moderate southerly Wednesday; lowest temperature tonight about 30 degrees in the city, and slightly lower inland.



Maine: Mostly cloudy, occasional light snow or rain in western portion, slightly warmer tonight; Wednesday mostly cloudy with occasional light showers, warmer.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy, occasional light showers in north portion, slightly warmer tonight; Wednesday mostly cloudy with occasional light showers, warmer.

Massachusetts: Fair, slightly warmer tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness and warmer, occasional showers in west portion in the afternoon.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair, slightly warmer tonight; Wednesday fair and warmer.

Atlantic Coast — Eastport to Block Island: Gentle variable winds over south portion, moderate westerly over north portion tonight, becoming gentle to moderate southerly Wednesday; weather fair tonight, showers over north portion Wednesday.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Moderate east and southeast winds over extreme south tonight and Wednesday and gentle variable winds over central and north portions tonight becoming moderate south and southwest Wednesday; weather fair tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	36	28	New York	54	33
Chicago	46	43	Norfolk	48	41
Denver	45	45	Philadelphia	31	26
Los Angeles	63	61	St. Louis	54	53
Miami	66	60	San Francisco	60	57
Minneapolis	50	50	Washington	34	33
New Orleans	60	59			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 22.
B—Minimum for previous 12 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 3:01 p. m.; height, 9.4 feet.
Wednesday, 3:39 a. m.; height, 8.4 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:22 p. m.

Adding New Interest in Children's Books

From "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," © 1938 by Wanda Gág; Robert Janssen

Miss Wanda Gág and Sample of Her Work

The figures of "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" appear on the left as drawn by Miss Gág, who is shown at right.

Republicans and Democrats Press Bay State Campaigns

Republican Campaign

Republican nominees for statewide offices will invade western Massachusetts tonight for rallies at Greenfield, Gardner, Fitchburg, Athol, Leominster and Orange.

John W. Haigis, Republican nominee for Governor in 1936 who recently announced his support of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, will preside at the Greenfield rally.

Before the British-American Social Club in Fall River, Representative Joseph W. Martin (R) of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, last night charged that some persons in the United States Government are "fifth columnists" and insisted they must be driven out.

He added that "war or no war, we are going to face some of the most difficult problems we have ever faced. Therefore we must be armed so no nation in the world can threaten us. We have got to build American economics and military prestige if the country is to continue free."

At Fitchburg, home of Senator David I. Walsh (D), and other Worcester County communities, Henry Parkman, Jr., Republican nominee for United States Senator, declared:

"Our naval and military experts have long recognized that we must have air strength. Senator Walsh, Chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, has constantly pulled back on the naval air base program from Jan. 1, 1939."

Governor Saltonstall, at rallies in Franklin, Milford, Whitinsville and Millbury, reviewed the accomplishments of his admanistration and promised to continue "sincere, humane and honest government" in place of "waste, extravagance and inefficiency" of previous administrations.

Tonight the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts will conduct a rally at their headquarters, 6 Beacon Street, Boston, in the interest of Wendell L. Willkie's Presidential candidacy. The speakers will be Democrats now supporting Mr. Willkie, namely, John J. McGuire, past commander of the Massachusetts Department, American Legion, and Mrs. Mary E. Knight.

Democratic Campaign

The Democratic State ticket nominees will deliver campaign speeches tonight at Watertown, Belmont, Everett, Melrose, Attleboro, North Attleboro and Mansfield.

John Roosevelt, son of President Roosevelt, and Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr., son of the United States Ambassador to Great Britain, took to the radio last night to defend President Roosevelt's domestic and foreign policies. The joint radiocast was sponsored by the Massachusetts Independent Voters Committee for Roosevelt and Wallace.

Young Roosevelt said it was his father's great hope "to keep peace in America."

Further, he said that the best test of the President's program is that the Republican Party has adopted it in entirety.

"The domestic policy of the New Deal," he continued, "is a program designed to make our system operate soundly."

He added that the United States needs more old age pensions, cheaper electricity, more unemployment insurance, and more protection "against those who would slick away other people's money."

Young Kennedy, praising the President, said "I have seen him in action, I have seen his efforts, I know his experiences, and if anyone is to decide as to my future and the future of our great Nation, I want it to be Roosevelt.

"To replace this man with a man whose sole qualification has been success in big business, to select a man to decide the future of our Nation whose sole test has been whether or not to expand or contract a great holding company, to appoint as commander of our Army and Navy a man whose experience in the field of foreign affairs has been negligible, seems to me the height of folly."

Paul A. Dever, Attorney General and party nominee for Governor, at a Greenfield rally charged the Saltonstall administration with a "ruthless and heartless economy program at the Tewksbury Infirmary."

Senator David I. Walsh (D), in a prepared speech, continued his opposition to involvement of the United States in European and Asiatic conflicts.

Women Open Their Booth On Common

"Vote as you please—but vote" is the slogan of the Non-Partisan Information Booth for voters on the Boston Common which officially opened today when Mayor Maurice J. Tobin presented the key of the booth to the Massachusetts League of Women Voters.

Mayor Tobin at the brief opening ceremony told those present that "developing an informed electorate is the best way to make democracy work. The League of Women Voters' non-partisan preelection activities in this direction is worthy of the support and cooperation of all agencies of government. It has been a pleasure for me to co-operate with the League in this excellent work."

Non-partisan biographical information concerning all candidates for State Office, including Congress and the Governor's Council, will be available for distribution at the booth. Sample ballots for the coming election will also be available together with explanations of questions on the ballot and lists of the candidates for the State Legislature, arranged by wards for the city of Boston and by districts for Metropolitan Boston.

Also available for distribution are primers which explain the mechanics of voting, the role of the political parties and the rights of the voter at the polls, in question and answer form. In addition to the information contained in the primer attendants at the booth will answer such questions as: (1) Am I on the voting list? (2) What is my Ward and Precinct? (3) Where is my polling place? (4) Who are the candidates for City Council for my Ward, and for School Committee at large? (5) May I see the answers to the League questionnaires to candidates, giving their records and their views on certain questions of public policy?

The League estimates that approximately 20,000 persons were reached last year with more than 1,000 primers sent to schools and colleges, settlement houses, civic organizations, department stores, city officials and city departments with each primer serving a family or group.

The booth is scheduled to be open daily (except Sundays) through Nov. 4, from 8:30 a. m. to 6:00 p. m.

By a Staff Photographer

Information Booth for Voters Is Opened

Left to right: Mrs. La Rue Brown, President of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters; Mrs. Donald J. Hurley, President of the Boston League; Mayor Tobin; Miss Margaret McSweeney, Chairman of the City Committee of the Boston League; and Mrs. Warren W. Stafford, one of the Directors of the Boston League.

Wanda Gág Speaker At Book Fair

Famous illustrator of children's works gives talk on her new book, 'Growing Pains.'

By Pearl Strachan
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Modern children are in special need of fairy tales, is the conviction of Miss Wanda Gág, who wrote not so long ago in "The Horn Book Magazine," that their lives "are already overbalanced on the side of steel and stone and machinery—and nowadays, one might well add, bombs, gas-masks and machine guns."

Miss Gág is in Boston today to attend the Boston Herald Book Fair, in the Boston Garden, where she will speak this afternoon on her latest book, "Growing Pains," her own diary and the story of a girl who became a professional illustrator before she entered art school, and later a distinguished artist whose works are in the permanent collections of leading museums of the world.

Ever since "Millions of Cats" appeared in 1928 children's librarians all over the United States have, with shining eyes, led both little ones and their parents to the shelf labeled "Gág." "The Funny Thing," if anything increased their enthusiasm, in 1929, as did "Snippy and Snappy," in 1931; and "Gone Is Gone," which came along in 1935.

Surpassed Others

But "Tales from Grimm," published in 1936, evidently surpassed all previous reception, for here were those wonderful dragons of long ago, belching fire and brimstone, yet withal exceedingly engaging; and witches grotesque and ugly, but, in the artist's words, "just a little too funny or absurd to be taken seriously."

The English text is the illustrator's own translation. In an interview this morning Miss Gág explained how, when she began to make the pictures, the English versions bothered her. At her home in New Ulm, Minnesota, the fairy and folk lore of her childhood had been read to her in the original German. She had grown up with the brothers Grimm in their native tongue. The flavor was lacking in the translations. She must put the stories into the kind of language that her drawings would fit.

Was her "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" actually a protest against the film version by Walt Disney? In a way, yes, she admitted, but not because of any criticism of the movie as entertainment for adults, already familiar with the real story. Miss Anne Carroll Moore, Children's Librarian at the New York Public Library, and accepted authority on children's literature, admired the movie in many respects, particularly for its technical perfection, but realized that it was something of a mixture of a number of Grimm stories and felt that the first, strong impression of the child should be obtained from a reading of the original. She urged Miss Gág to do "Snow White" next, in a book by itself. Other librarians joined in the chorus, and since she already had the translation of the tale completed, Miss Gág consented.

Trained Herself

"Growing Pains," at the moment in process of review by literary editors, tells how this master in three fields—the fine arts, illustrating, and writing of children's books—trained herself as a professional artist, at a very early age. She has been drawing and painting since she was three. Some of the work executed in her twelfth year is being shown in an exhibition entitled "Thirty-five Years of Picture Making," in New York City. She was 20 before she had the opportunity to enroll in art school, but at 15, when her father passed on and she had to start earning a living, she began to contribute drawings to a juvenile supplement. In 1930 she was awarded first prize at the Philadelphia Lithograph Show.

Today is "Connecticut Day" at the Book Fair. In addition to Miss Gág, the afternoon speakers will include Prof. John Dewey of Columbia University, Frederic Van de Water, Robert Wilder and Imogene Wolcott. The first speaker this evening will be Pearl Buck, and she will be followed by Freda Utley, Ben Lucien Burman, Alice Duer Miller, Chanler Chapman, Talbot Hamlin, Sholem Asch and Charles Lee.

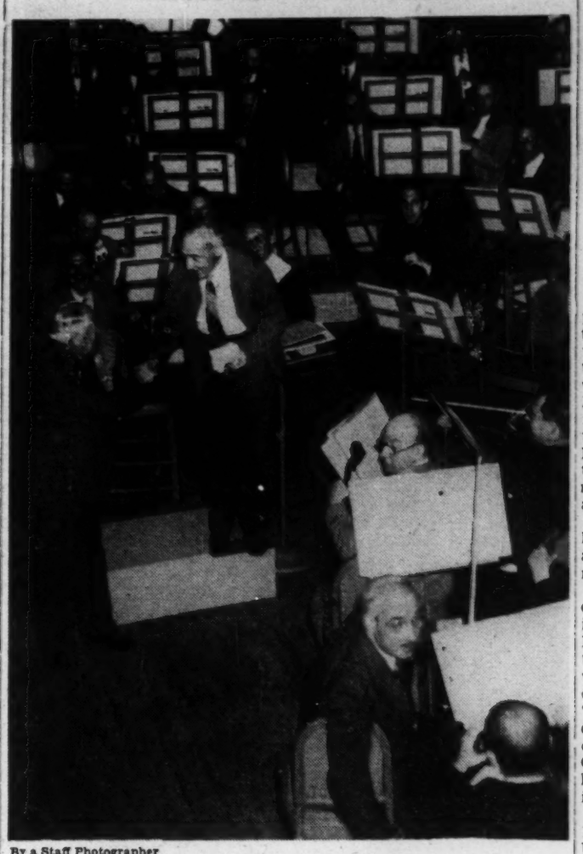
Tickets for the Fair are still available, it is announced, at the Boston Garden or the Herald-Traveler office.

Voter in Hawaii Puts Shame on Stay-at-Homes

Somebody in Honolulu, Hawaii, is taking the "Battle of America" seriously. He is a registered voter in Waltham, Mass., and is going to vote for President there (by absentee ballot), although 5,000 miles away.

City Clerk William J. Lanagan sent a ballot by airplane today to Honolulu. There the unnamed voter will fill in the ballot, and air mail it back to Waltham. Mr. Lanagan estimated the voter would just about have time to make it by air mail.

Musician Honored



By a Staff Photographer

Member of First Orchestra Pays a Call

Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, right, at conductor's desk, congratulates Daniel Kuntz, left, a member of the original Boston Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Kunz played in the first violin section at the first concert in Boston, Oct. 21, 1881.

Original Symphony Member Honored as Season Opens

Before Dr. Serge Koussevitzky shed his leaf-brown jacket, tore off his tie and opened his shirt at the throat under the mounting demands of a full orchestra rehearsal today, he took time to extend a gracious greeting to Daniel Kuntz of Boston. Mr. Kuntz, long-time member of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, played in the first violin section under Conductor Georg Henschel at the first concert in Boston, the afternoon of Oct. 21, 1881.

Mr. Kuntz's appearance at Symphony Hall, as guest of Dr. Koussevitzky, marked the anniversary of the opening of the 60th season of the famed orchestra. He must have followed the rehearsal with mixed feelings, recalling, as he did later, the afternoon in 1881 when half a house, "and mostly schoolgirls," giggled when the conductor stopped the musicians fully ten times in the second movement of the First Symphony of Beethoven to correct ragged playing. Maj. Henry Lee Higginson, founder of the orchestra, finally sent word to the stage to make no further halts during the program. The musicians, Mr. Kuntz said, were all skilled players but were inexperienced in playing together and had little spirit of ensemble.

Introduced to Players

Dr. Koussevitzky introduced Mr. Kuntz to his players and congratulated him on his long years of service in music. Mr. Kuntz responded with a warm comment that he was very proud that Dr. Koussevitzky had kept the standard of his orchestra so high and hoped that it will continue so under his baton. The orchestra rose on Mr. Kuntz's departure from the stage.

In the half-light of the first balcony, just beyond a curtain that cut off the stage from the huge hall, Mr. Kuntz listened to one of the numbers to be played by the orchestra in Providence, R. I., tonight. Outside, he spoke of the earlier conductors of the '80's and up to 1914, when he resigned.

He recalled that the first program was played at "a public rehearsal" (for which tickets were sold), on Friday afternoon, Oct. 21, 1881, in Music Hall, in Hamilton Place off Tremont Street. So well was this experimental orchestra of 60 men received that it was active there for 19 years. In 1900 it moved to its permanent home in Symphony Hall.

Wedding Day

Conductor Henschel, later Sir Georg Henschel, he recalls as a fine musician, pianist, singer, composer, but not an experienced conductor. Wilhelm Gericke, who conducted from 1884 to 1889 and from 1898 to 1906, was a "drill-master and disciplinarian"; Arthur Nikisch (1889-1903), a poet. Mr. Nikisch demurred when Mr. Kuntz asked permission to be absent from one Thursday rehearsal but agreed when his violinist explained that he planned to be married that day. "But promise me," the conductor dded, "that it won't happen again."

Mr. Kuntz played also under Max Fiedler, Emil Paur, and Karl Muck.

"Pops" are not new to Boston, he says. He was concertmaster of the "Promenades" in the old Music Hall downtown from May to September, 1886. These were the forerunner to present-day "Pops" and music went with refreshments.

He was leader of the orchestra for 22 summers at Poland Springs Hotel; 17 summers at the Lake Placid Club. He also conducted the orchestra at the Repertory Theater, under the direction of Henry Jewett. It is still recalled that audiences arrived early in order to enjoy the music preceding the play.

Mayor Tobin Studies Plans To Beautify Copley Square

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin was expected to visit Copley Square this afternoon to consider plans of a special committee for beautification of the space within the famous square.

He was to view the Square with the special committee, headed by Park Commissioner William P. Long, which has recommended removal of the triangular plot, now lying among the beautiful structures of the Square, and substitution of a larger rectangular plot having rounded corners.

The committee, formed at the suggestion of Mr. Long and certain members of the Boston Society of Landscape Architects, feels that a rectangular plot would give symmetry and grace to the "Square," which is now anything but "square."

Some City officials are understood to believe, however, that the large plot would take up too much space in view of growing traffic needs in that area. They point out that removal of the trolley tracks from Huntington Avenue will make it even more popular with motorists, and that eventually it may become part of an intermetropolitan roadway from Boston to New York via the Worcester Turnpike and Merritt Parkway.

The committee, it was pointed out, has no power to act, but merely to suggest plans for the Square. It is operating independently of the Boston City Planning Board and of Mayor Tobin's Conference on Traffic, but it is felt that before any positive action is taken these agencies will have a chance to express their views.

Members of the committee, who were scheduled to accompany the Mayor on his inspection trip this afternoon, are: Mr. Long, George G. Hyland, Commissioner of Public Works; Robert P. Bellows, Chairman of the Boston Art Commission; Arthur L. Race, Managing Director of the Copley-Plaza Hotel; William F. Hickey, Traffic Commissioner; Philip T. Desmond, City Traffic Engineer; Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Chairman of the Boston Transit Commission, and Prof. Henry V. Hubbard, President of the Society of Landscape Artists.

Restitution Data In Runnells Case

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 22 (AP) —The Maine House of Representatives today directed Attorney General Franz U. Burkett to report the full amount received to date by the State from William A. Runnells, former Controller, now serving five to 10 years in State Prison for embezzlement of State funds.

A private audit last spring revealed shortages of approximately $157,000 in accounts handled by Runnells. Officials later said Runnells had returned approximately $26,000 to the State.

The former Controller pleaded guilty at the October term of Kennebec Superior Court to embezzlement charges.

Build Planes For Peacetime, U. S. Is Urged

Head of aeronautic group sees opportunity for nation to take lead in civil aviation.

The United States' golden opportunity to excel in civil aviation and the building of extensive world air trade routes following the European war was graphically visualized by Gill Robb Wilson, President of the National Aeronautic Association at Washington, in an interview here today. Mr. Wilson was here to address the National Association of Commercial Organization Secretaries at their 26th annual convention.

"If the United States is wise," he asserted, "it will be gearing aircraft as an agent of commerce rather than gearing it for battle."

Expressing confidence that the democracies would emerge victorious over the totalitarian powers, Mr. Wilson said that after the war these nations would be glutted with aircraft produced for weapons. Such aircraft," he declared "cannot be easily converted into commercial use from the viewpoint of safety, economy, and utility. Commercial planes, on the other hand, can be converted into fighting units."

Mr. Wilson pointed out that in 1918 aircraft production in the United States was booming but came to an instantaneous halt with the signing of the Armistice.

"This time," he continued, "in our national defense activity we must plan to absorb surplus planes and men. We must first develop the airplane as a cargo carrier because the next great field of aviation expansion will be in the lines of express and freight. We also must permit the immediate expansion of our present air transport system. It is the greatest in the world," Mr. Wilson continued, "and yet serves less than one-third the people of the country and operates from less than 200 airports.

"The pilot supply in the United States is as far behind total requirements for both commerce and defense as the country is in every other defense project."

Mr. Wilson saw hope in this field, however, by stating that the situation is being remedied constructively and soundly by civil pilot training programs.

"Billions of dollars have been spent on the development of waterways for water commerce and also for highway construction throughout the country which has opened up new fields of transportation by motor trucks," he declared. "We need $550,000,000 for a national integrated airport system. While this is a considerable sum it is only 'chicken feed' in comparison to what already has been spent on other systems of transportation. The desired system of airports should be an arrangement which would furnish a complete network all over the nation and thus permit one to travel by air to within a reasonable distance of any point in the country."

In speaking of the 50,000 airplanes which the United States Government has authorized for its defense program, Mr. Wilson said that these aircraft cannot mean anything without adequate airports. "I doubt," he said, "that we have enough airports to fly that many planes from let alone park that number."

26th Division Of Mass. Guard To Mobilize Jan. 3

"M" Day for the twenty-sixth division of the Massachusetts National Guard was announced as Jan. 3, 1941, by Col. Porter B. Chase today. Some 8,348 enlisted men and 731 officers will then be inducted into regular service.

The men will be sent to Camp Edwards on Cape Cod, it was announced.

Mobilization of the twenty-sixth division will leave Massachusetts without a National Guard unit. However, formation of a Home Guard is expected to follow soon.

R. I. Guard Plan

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 22 (AP) —Gov. William H. Vanderbilt, expecting the induction of remaining Rhode Island National Guardsmen into Federal Service soon, announced today he had asked Col. Thomas H. Hammond, former commanding officer of the 118th engineers (combat), R. I. N. G., to undertake the organization and command of a Rhode Island State Guard.

The proposal, the Governor said, is to organize a provisional regiment on the lines of an infantry regiment of the Regular Army with approximately 100 officers and men, which will be designated as the first regiment of Infantry, Rhode Island Guard.

It is not proposed, the Governor said, to recruit any men who are qualified for active military service.

Orient Refugees Arrive

A WEST COAST CANADIAN PORT, Oct. 22 (AP) — Twenty American women and children, vanguard of United States citizens leaving the Orient upon United States State Department advice, arrived here last night on their way home.

Port Duties Soar Almost To $1,000,000

Port of Boston Business

Reminiscent of the port prosperity era when collection of duties by the customs averaged $1,000,000 a week, the volume of commerce last week surged upward to an extent that yielded nearly $1,000,000 in duties, it was disclosed today in figures prepared for Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs.

Wool imports last week were more than twice as heavy as for the corresponding week a year ago, and withdrawal of goods from warehouse, a step that requires the payment of duty, was well over $1,000,000 in value, the figures show.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Week Ending Oct. 19, 1940	Year Ago
Imports for consumption	$3,302,135	$2,991,170
Imports for warehouse	351,214	621,292
Withdrawals from warehouse for consumption	1,045,109	649,227
Duties collected	945,076	627,320
Wool imports (lbs.)	2,692,397	1,134,894
	Fiscal Year July 1 to Sept. 28	Year Ago
Wool imports (lbs.)	33,352,564	14,868,444
Duties	$9,214,870	$8,383,583

Professor Lerner, Roosevelt Man, Out for Parkman

Max Lerner, a Williams College professor of political science and government and a supporter of President Roosevelt, helped boost the political stock of Henry Parkman, Jr., Republican nominee for United States Senator, today by calling for the latter's election over Senator David I. Walsh (D).

Professor Lerner, a member of the Independent Committee for Roosevelt and Wallace, said:

"Regardless of party, it is essential in the crucial period that faces us to have a man in the Senate with a broad realistic outlook on foreign affairs, and a liberal attitude on social legislation. Senator Walsh has displayed neither quality while I know that Henry Parkman, as United States Senator, will give strong, definite evidence of these necessary qualities."

Shetland Wool Shoulder Cape

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Lightweight and very warm

Mail orders filled

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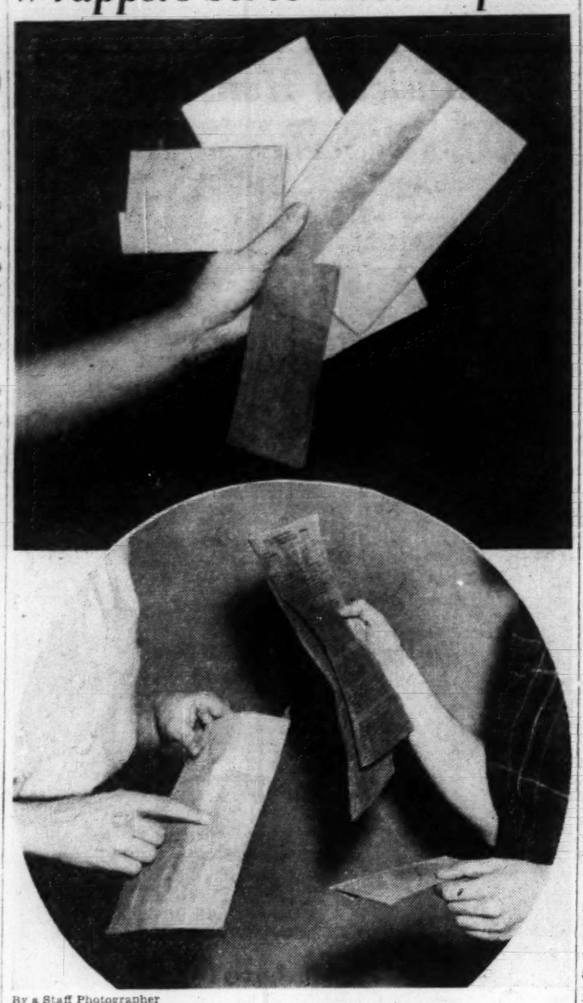
Wrappers Serve Two Purposes



By a Staff Photographer

Meeting a British War Problem

At least one woman in the British Isles has found a way to overcome the wartime shortage in writing paper. She makes use of the brown paper in which The Christian Science Monitor is wrapped for mailing. Upper: Four different sizes of envelope made from a Monitor wrapper. Lower: Closeup of a letter and envelope written on Monitor wrappers.

How One Resourceful Briton Solves Writing Paper Lack

Among the lesser inconveniences of war in England has been the shortage of paper. Of course, screaming sirens and air raid shelters do not exactly put one in the mood for writing, but when the pressure of unanswered mail gets too great, or the news too urgent to keep, there is still the problem of obtaining writing paper.

At least one English correspondent has given this problem a neat solution by simply using the brown wrapper paper in which The Christian Science Monitor is mailed.

"B. M. S." of Bexhill, Sussex, sends in a two-page letter, together with four envelopes of varying size to illustrate how the necessity has been met.

"You may be interested," she says, "to know that I am writing this while awaiting the 'All Clear.' Everybody is carrying on calmly. The splendid A. R. P. workers are all at their posts despite the fact that for them it sometimes seems like a 'continuous performance.'

"From the back of the house we can hear the cobbler tap-tapping on his last, and from the front the 'anvil music' of the 'harmonious blacksmith' in the village smithy at the end of the road. The butcher boy has just passed by whistling on his bicycle. I think the kiddies in this little street must be literally leaning against the doors for it is most amusing to see them almost fall out as soon as the 'joyful sound,' All Clear, is heard."

"B. M. S." explains that use of the Monitor wrappers was suggested because of the Anti-waste campaign. Scissors and a little mucilage make the stout quality wrappers into serviceable, and not too bad appearing, writing paper, she says.

Helen Hayes Speaks At Red Cross Benefit

Miss Helen Hayes, stage, screen and radio star, spoke at the annual gathering of the Harvard Women's Club of Boston this afternoon at the Hotel Vendome.

The proceeds of the meeting were donated to the American Red Cross and Harvard Philanthropies. Mrs. James J. Hepburn was General Chairman.

'Floating' Polling Place For Harbor Held Illegal

A City Council proposal to provide a "floating" polling place for soldiers stationed at forts in Boston Harbor who wish to vote in the Presidential election Nov. 5 was rejected by city officials today on the ground that it was illegal.

Boston men at the fortifications must appear at the precincts at which they are registered in order to vote, according to State statutes, it was pointed out.

The only exception would be men eligible to receive absentee ballots because at least one community lies between them and Boston. This exception does not apply to men at Deer Island, Long Island and certain other points in Boston Harbor.

Councilor Maurice H. Sullivan of Brighton, who brought the proposal before the Council yesterday, urged that election officials go with a boat from island to island in the harbor on election day to give Boston men stationed there voting facilities.

Men at certain fortifications are ineligible to receive absentee ballots because there is no intervening community between them and Boston. In the past, election officials said today, men have been required to return to the City in order to vote.

Yesterday's executive session of the Council was enlivened by repeated charges of espionage and fifth column activities on the part of Dr. Herbert Scholz, German Consul here. Councilor Joseph J. Gottlieb of Dorchester, who first made the charges last week, demanded that Dr. Scholz be called before an executive session to explain his activities. This suggestion was vetoed after a noisy debate, during which it was pointed out that the Council has no way of enforcing such a demand.

Councilor James M. Langan of Jamaica Plain advised Councilor Gottlieb to take any "information" he might have to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

After spending half an hour debating how the flag ought to be saluted, the Council rejected a proposal by Councilor Joseph Russo that the group return to the outstretched-arm method. It now uses the military salute. A suggestion by Councilor Charles I. Taylor that First Corps Area headquarters be asked to send an instructor to teach Councilors how to salute the flag was ignored.

'Lightning Union' Answer To Lightning War—Streit

"Sending 50 destroyers to Great Britain, voting $10,000,000,000 for defense, conscripting millions of men, organizing hemispheric defense with Latin America and Canada are all measures to the good—but they are not good enough," said Clarence K. Streit, newspaper man and author of "Union Now," in an advance statement preliminary to his address before prominent Bostonians at the Algonquin Club, at 4:30 Friday afternoon, Oct. 25.

In his statement released by the Boston Chapter of the Federal Union, Mr. Streit said, "Before this onslaught ever began we proposed to prevent the war by organizing an effective, democratic world government." We said:

Let's organize government between nations the American way. Let's model it on our own Constitution, for our Federal Union is the only system of interstate government that has ever worked. Let's start with a nucleus United States of the World, formed by these 15 democracies: the U. S. A., Britain, Canada, Ireland, Union of South Africa, New Zealand, France, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland."

"We pointed out that these 15 needed only to unite to become so powerful that all of them would be secure," the statement continued. "And we proposed to make their gigantic Union still stronger by admitting outside States—just as our Congress admits new States—until it gradually became a Union of all the world.

"People called our proposal a dream. They thought a nightmare was more practical than a dream. The war came. And down the democracies went, one after another, invaded, ravaged, conquered, imprisoned. Now of those 15 only seven remain free—the six British democracies and our own U. S. A.

"In less than a year the question has changed from one of preventing the onslaught on democracy to one of preventing democracy's total defeat, from one of preventing war in Europe to one of preventing the invasion of America before another year is out.

"What is our answer? More than ever, 'Union Now'—immediate Federal Union of the remaining democracies. The only answer to lightning war is lightning Union," Mr. Streit's statement concluded.

Ad Club Honors Radio Pioneer

John Sheppard III, not only a pioneer of the present method of radiocasting, but also a pathfinder of its future, was honored today by the Advertising Club of Boston with a luncheon in his honor. A feature of the luncheon, which was held in the Hotel Statler, was a half-hour demonstration of FM, or frequency modulation radiocasting, a type developode by Maj. Edwin H. Armstrong, and of which Mr. Shepard was the first to promote a commercial version in New England.

While seated after luncheon in the Georgian Room, the Ad Club members heard a pianist, Harry De Angelus, play at an FM receiver. Mr. De Angelus would stop and a pianist in the studio in Kenmore Square would carry on. The club members heard the second pianist's playing. The demonstration showed the naturalness of FM reception and it was difficult for the Ad Club members to tell when transmission was made.

Previous to the demonstration of "staticless" radio reception, Linus Travers, Vice-President of the Yankee Network, told the gathering of the opportunities and benefits afforded to advertisers by the new system of radiocasting.

Following his talk Mr. Travers introduced Paul DeMars, the Yankee Network's technical director, who caught the future of FM radiocasting and in turn "sold" its possibilities to Mr. Shepard. Mr. DeMars then launched the demonstration of FM reception.

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RUGS
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BLANKETS
UPHOLSTERY

Tobin Orders Speedier, Clean 'Hall' Elevators

Those creaky, slow, floor-skipping City Hall elevators were the chief subject of political interest today. They are to be speeded up, cleaned up, and the signals are to be repaired by order of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

It is not that operators failed to be on the alert when His Honor pushed the button, but somebody slipped up in the service given Councilor William A. Carey, to say nothing of several thousand run-of-the-mill citizens who drop in to City Hall from time to time to pay a tax bill, get a marriage license, or complain about their assessments.

Councilor Carey, in the opinion of the press, did not exaggerate the situation when he complained to his colleagues in the Council yesterday that sometimes one must wait 15 minutes for a car on certain City Hall floors.

Never known for speed or efficiency, the elevators have a curious signal system. Indicator lights for certain of the eight cars flash "Down" when the car goes up. For other cars, no lights flash at all. Because the floor-level dials don't work, one has to peer down the shaft from certain floors to find out when a car is coming. Because the signal buttons don't work, at some floors one has to shout "Up" or "Down" and gesticulate, somewhat as though he were trying to flag a freight train. Even then one is at the mercy of whim and chance, or of the convenience of the operator. Things have been that way for a long, long time.

But Mayor Tobin, whose attention was called to the elevators both by Councilor Carey and the fact that refuse on the top of one of the cars caught fire this morning, has ordered Leo Power, Superintendent of Public Buildings, to strive to do something about them.

Observatory 'Open Nights' Announced by Harvard

Harvard College Observatory will hold its annual fall series of "Open Nights" illustrated lectures on Oct. 29, Nov. 1, 6 and 8.

Applications may now be made for free tickets of admission to a choice of the "Open Nights" by sending a self-addressed envelope to "Open Nights," Harvard Observatory, Cambridge, stating the night and the number of persons for which admission is desired. There will be opportunity for telescopic observing if the weather is fair.

The lectures are: Oct. 29, "The New Comets" by Dana K. Bailey; Nov. 1, "Mystery of the Solar Corona" by Dr. Donald H. Menzel; Nov. 6, "In Between the Stars" by Dr. Bart J. Bok, and Nov. 8, "Peculiar Variable Stars" by Dr. Luigi Jacchia.

Earning His Keep

By a Staff Photographer

Salvation Army Scene

One of the men at work in the furniture repair shop in Roxbury

Head of Brown Cites Dangers In Third Term

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 22 (AP)—Dr. Henry M. Wriston, President of Brown University, held today that "the issue of the third term rises far above the character, the powers, the experience and the charm of Mr. Roosevelt."

He said if the nation broke its precedent against a third term "for a momentary advantage in transitory circumstances, we would be opening the road to many a later attack on our liberties."

Dr. Wriston spoke over the radio last night under auspices of the Republican State Central Committee.

He said that if a President "remained long in office, he could appoint all the judges and, by appointments of a partisan nature, come ultimately to control the point of view of the judiciary. By patronage and other favors he could make or break, he could support or purge members of the Legislature and bring it also under his indirect authority."

Maloney's Appeal

WASHINGTON Oct. 22 (AP)—Senator Francis T. Maloney (D) of Connecticut, seeking re-election, asked Connecticut's voters last night to support the Democratic ticket and said that America could not risk "untried leaders" in these days of uncertain world conditions.

Speaking from Washington over a network of radio stations in his home state, Senator Maloney dealt briefly with his own campaign. He said he would stand on his record and if re-elected would continue to be "the same kind of a senator that I have been during the last six years."

Senator Maloney praised President Roosevelt's leadership of the national defense program and said he was certain "the burning desire of the President of the United States is to guide his countrymen safely through the fury of a world-wide storm."

Military Roads Offered to Maine

PORTLAND, Maine, Oct. 22 (AP)—John C. Fitzgerald, Maine WPA Administrator, said last night that $2,300,000 was available for construction of military roads in Maine and that he and other Federal officials would confer with the State Highway Commission on plans to take advantage of the allotment.

The fund, said Mr. Fitzgerald, would be applicable to labor and materials and the question now was was how much the State could and would contribute, either in money or in materials.

She's Winner of $500 Prize

Mrs. Bertha L. Bird of Lexington

Seen receiving her award, the second prize in a nationally advertised Spry contest, from E. H. DeLoura, division manager of Lever Bros. Company

Salvation Army Forces Advance In Drive for a $200,000 Fund

This is the season when the Salvation Army makes it most strenuous drive for operating funds. It's the season when all over the world where the Salvation Army is at work, officers and workers are preparing for winter months. Workers in the current campaign reported today that $80,431 has been raised.

Boston is one of the Army's larger districts and here there is a better than average chance of salvaging men, women and children who come to it for aid. The busy South End Boys' Club is a sight to see on a week-day afternoon after school. There's hardly an activity known to boyhood that isn't represented.

Then there's the humming, happy Staniford Street Day Nursery where the Army watches over babies that otherwise might be locked in cribs all day while working mothers labor from sun-up to sundown to get enough money together to eat on.

Then there's the Men's Service Department, a large quadrangle of buildings in Roxbury where men with a spark of some skill and ambition still left, work over the cast-off clothing, shoes, furniture and bric-a-brac that come in from the collecting wagons.

These are the men that really want to work, that would be glad to work if they had a job given to them. Here the carpenter who can't quite keep up with the busy pace outside, takes broken furniture and repairs it or changes it into something entirely different. Hobby horses and bookcases are highly popular in the sales stores these days, and toys will increase in popularity as the Christmas season approaches.

There's a touch of modernity too, about this work with old cast-offs, mostly from the Victorian era and the early 1900s. Unwanted radios are coming in in droves. Ancient vintage ones to be sure, but many would bring in the Boston Pops Concert or Goldman's band to a needy shut-in—if they could be fixed up. Once in a while a tinker comes along with a flare for radio repairing and then this department hums for a while.

Now the Fall drive is on. More than 400 workers in the Boston area are concentrating on the problem immediately at hand, an appeal for $200,000. That will keep the Army's 26 institutions and community centers in Greater Boston humming for many weeks.

Sheep Raising in Vermont Is Viewed as Unprofitable

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 22—Sheep raising, in the middle of the last century Vermont's chief industry, would not be a profitable enterprise under modern conditions, according to a study of the subject made by Herman I. Miller, former land use specialist for the Agricultural Extension Service. Mr. Miller summarily disposes of the hope held by many that in the raising of sheep might lie the answer to the problems arising from continued intensification of dairying on the Vermont farm.

Around 1850, Vermont hills maintained more than 400,000 sheep and led the nation in the production of wool. The industry, however, gradually began to move westward and before the turn of the century New York and Ohio had assumed sheep-raising leadership and Vermont turned more and more to dairying. In fact, dairy herds grew in almost the same proportions as sheep raising had fallen off.

With Vermont agriculture centering more and more around the dairy industry, there became a very apparent need of greater diversification and the minds of many farmers turned toward sheep.

There have been two important reasons for decline of sheep raising in Vermont, Mr. Miller says. One has been the growth and concentration of population in the East and the accompanying increased use of Vermont farm land for the production of fluid milk which is relatively bulky and perishable and cannot be shipped to market economically from distant areas. The other has been the development of the sheep-raising industry in the West where production costs are lower.

Taking data from New York, a typical sheep-raising State, Mr. Miller points that statistics kept by groups of sheep raisers there show that the returns received were less than for similar time spent on dairy cows. These returns also show, he adds, that in eight of 12 years over which the statistics were kept the cost of sheep raising on these farms considerably exceeded the income.

Basing his arguments on parallel conditions existing in Vermont, Mr. Miller concludes that it "appears that sheep raising in Vermont is likely to be an unprofitable enterprise on the average Vermont farm, although at one time it was an important industry here." Before going into sheep raising, either as a main enterprise or a sideline, Vermont farmers, he warns, should investigate other possible uses of their pasture and roughage.

Grange Meeting

Representatives of 14,000 Vermont Grangers, meeting last week end at Montpelier, solidly opposed a third term for any President, advocated a Constitutional amendment to that effect and favored compulsory military service "so far as necessary to prepare us for an emergency."

In the State field, the Grangers went on record as favoring retention of Vermont's three normal schools, opposed diverting highway funds to other purposes and advocated increase to $1,000,000 from $750,000 of State funds for rural roads.

Other resolutions of State interest recommended compensation of abutting property owners for damages when grades of lawns are lowered in connection with highway improvements; proposed a board, appointed by the Governor and financed by the State, to direct highway safety work; favored a pay-as-you-go highway policy; asked a State police system for Vermont; recommended a limited registration for farm trucks operated within a 10-mile radius of the home farm and endorsed the agricultural conservation plan.

H. A. Stoddard was re-elected Grange Master. Other re-elections: Overseer, Charles H. Perkins, Brattleboro; Lecturer, Mrs. Rachael T. LaCross, Woodstock; Steward, Harold J. Arthur, Burlington; Chaplain, Albert C. Halladay, Bellows Falls; Secretary, Mary E. Priest, Randolph; Treasurer, Willis N. Cady, Middlebury; Gatekeeper, Guy L. Stafford, South Wallingford; Ceres, Mrs. Henry A. Stoddard; Pomona, Mrs. A. R. Lawson, Newport; Flora, Mrs. G. L. Stafford, South Wallingford; Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. Harold Arthur, Burlington.

Police Tighten Parking Drive

Boston motorists were reminded today to remember parking regulations in downtown Boston, as police continued tagging illegally parked automobiles in a new drive for stricter enforcement of traffic laws.

Nearly 600 cars were recorded yesterday, and their owners received pink traffic violation slips today.

In the area east of Massachusetts Avenue, where the drive is being conducted with greatest vigor, the rules prohibit any parking between 3:30 a. m. and limit parking to one hour from then until 6 p. m. During the evenings there is no limit.

Police today urged motorists to follow the directions of parking signs for special regulations.

R. H. Sharp to Present 'Political Travelogue'

Latest reports on South America's place in the rapidly changing world situation, illustrated by an hour and a half of colored motion pictures, will be given at Brattle Hall, Cambridge, this evening at 8:30 o'clock by Roland Hall Sharp, Latin-American writer for The Christian Science Monitor.

The lecture combines political analysis with travel scenes drawn from four trips, the latest to Havana for the recent consultations of American Foreign Ministers.

The "political travelogue" is being give for the benefit of the Boston and Cambridge Centers for Adult Education.

Housing Contract Signed

LAWRENCE, Mass., Oct. 22 (AP)—The Lawrence housing authority today signed a $1,055,840 contract with Thomas O'Connor & Co., Inc., of Cambridge for the construction of a Federal low-rent housing project.

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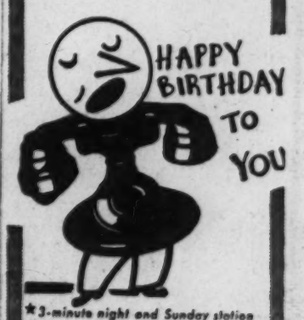

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Theater Guild's Season Inaugurated — Current Art Exhibitions

Helen Hayes, Maurice Evans Starred in 'Twelfth Night'

By L. A. Sloper

The Theater Guild began its season auspiciously by presenting to Boston subscribers a new production of "Twelfth Night" at the Colonial Theater on the evening of Oct. 21.

The production is distinguished by the collaboration of Helen Hayes as Viola and of Maurice Evans as Malvolio. Margaret Webster directed. After two weeks in Boston and two more in Philadelphia, the company will open at the St. James Theater in New York on Nov. 18.

In addition to calling in the two stars, the Guild has provided a notable supporting cast, has induced Stewart Chaney to supply some attractive sets and costumes, and has achieved a performance remarkable for smoothness and speed. Divided into two acts and 15 scenes, the play had run its course by 11 o'clock on the opening night. The music contrived by Paul Bowles enhances atmosphere by discreetly salting archaic forms with modern harmonies.

This, then, is not one of those productions in which the spectator must content himself with a big name or two, closing his eyes and ears to other contributions. Nevertheless, the pleasures of the performance naturally are centered in the activities of Miss Hayes and Mr. Evans.

* * *

Miss Hayes, as you might expect, is a completely captivating Viola. She and the role seem to have been destined for each other. Her personal charm, her very feminine masculinity, her subtly colored speech, and her illuminating reading of her lines are some of the elements that contribute to a satisfying impersonation.

Mr. Evans matches her perfectly. His Malvolio must take its place beside the best of his characterizations, such as Richard II and the Dauphin. The part lends itself precisely to his particular gifts. In voice, gesture, walk, he is the upper servant.

He has added a novel touch by giving his Malvolio a Cockney accent. Whether this would do as a permanent accession to the role is doubtful, but in his usage, it at once places the man in the social hierarchy.

His conception of the part is in the vein of comedy; he gives it none of the tragic overtones which it has had in some readings. This, very likely, is the way Shakespeare intended the steward to be taken; there was probably in the audiences of the time little thought of pity for a most notoriously abused gentleman. We more tender-minded moderns may be disposed to sympathize a little with him, but Mr. Evans does not encourage us in this exercise of sentiment.

Both principal players are masters of the just accent, of the revealing vocal inflection, of the precision in timing that projects unfailingly not only every line, but every implied thought. And when they are both on the stage they work beautifully together.

* * *

In spite of able direction and acting, Shakespeare's horseplay is less amusing nowadays than it doubtless was 300 years ago. Of the clowns, Mr. Lloyd, with his extraordinary vocal range and his half-completed gestures, and Mr. Burr, with his fluent movement and volatile temperament, were most acceptable to present tastes. Mr. Smith and Miss Walker contented themselves with traditional methods, which they had mastered thoroughly. Mr. Johnson lent an individual flavor to Fabian.

Sophie Stewart, newcomer from England, brought dignity and an incisive diction to the part of Olivia.

There are countless touches in stage business and action that promote the viability of the piece. The addition of the mocking little negro page, played by Osbert Chevers, for example, or the management of groups for accentuation of comedic effects. The production must be set down as one of the Guild's major accomplishments.

Vandamm Studio

Helen Hayes and Maurice Evans

In the Theater Guild-Gilbert Miller production of "Twelfth Night" now at the Colonial Theater.

'Twelfth Night'

Colonial Theater Boston—The Theater Guild and Gilbert Miller present (Oct. 21-Nov 2) as the first play of the Guild and American Theater Society subscription season Shakespeare's comedy, "Twelfth Night," directed by Margaret Webster, settings and costumes by Stewart Chaney, music by Paul Bowles, production under the supervision of Theresa Helburn and Lawrence Langner. The cast:

Orsino	Wesley Addy
Curio	George Keane
Valentine	Philip Huston
Viola	Helen Hayes
Sea Captain	Anthony Ross
Sir Toby Belch	Mark Smith
Maria	June Walker
Sir Andrew Aguecheek	Norman Lloyd
Feste	Donald Burr
Olivia	Sophie Stewart
Malvolio	Maurice Evans
Antonio	Ellis Irving
Sebastian	Alex Courtnay
Fabian	Raymond Johnson
Attendant to Olivia	June Brehm
Officer	Anthony Ross
Soldier	Irving Morrow
Sir Topas	Wallace Acton
A Page	Osbert Chevers

Stage News

An announcement from the Copley says that the official opening of "Here Today," in which Ruth Gordon is starred, will take place at that theater Tuesday evening, Oct. 29, as the Monday evening performance has been taken over by citizens of Quincy as a greeting to Miss Gordon who attended school in Quincy and was born in Wollaston. The committee in charge of arrangements is headed by Mayor Thomas S. Burgin of Quincy and includes J. Everett Robbie, chairman of the Quincy Community Fund; J. Hobart Stebbins, president of the Federation of Women's Clubs of Quincy; Ernest L. Collins, principal of Quincy High School from which Miss Gordon was graduated, and Harry S. Burr, who was a school classmate.

* * *

Plays scheduled by the Theater of the Fifteen to follow "A Man from the Band" at the Peabody Playhouse include "Dark Haven by Anne Murray, on Oct. 29; "Give My Regards to Broadway," by Charles H. Faber, on Nov. 5; "The Desert's Edge," by Martha Pittenger, on Nov. 12; "Mr. and Mrs. Phipps," by John Hamilton, on Nov. 19; and "Argosy at Forty" by DeWitt Bodeen, on Nov. 26.

* * *

Tickets go on sale today at the Shubert for "Night of Love," the new musical featuring Helen Gleason, Marjorie Gainsworth, John Lodge, and Marguerite Namara. The engagement opens at that theater Monday evening.

* * *

The Guy Palmerton Players at the Civic Theater in Portland, Maine, are now in their thirtieth week of stock. The current production is Vincent Youmans' musical comedy, "No, No, Nanette."

Chaplin Film, Oct. 31

"The Great Dictator," Charles Chaplin's new film, is expected to have its first showing in Boston, at the State and Orpheum theaters, beginning on Thursday, Oct. 31. There will be continuous performances at a price scale of 75 cents and $1.10. The program will include short films but there will not be a second full-length feature. The film had its premiere at the Astor and Capitol in New York last Tuesday.

'Charley's Aunt' Revived

By John Beaufort

New York

"Charley's Aunt," discovered in temporary hiding somewhere between here and Brazil, was conveyed uproariously to the Cort Theater on Oct. 17 by Day Tuttle and Richard Skinner. Concealing its 48 summers under a buoyantly fresh and lively production, the stalwart Brandon Thomas farce proved still able to elicit squeals, howls, hoots, and other expressions of merriment from those assembled. "Charley's Aunt," bless her wig and black satin, is as fresh as a daisy. That, at least, was the impression of one who had not heretofore tried spending a quiet summer day in and about St. Olde's College, Oxford, with Jack Chesney and his multiple problems.

Under the Tuttle-Skinner commission, Joshua Logan and his company have done the thing in bang-up style. John Koenig's three excellent settings contribute decidedly to the fun of the evening, yet with no sacrifice to taste or beauty. And Mr. Koenig has also designed some elegant clothes for the characters to wear. Even the curtain opens in a tricky manner and the orchestra plays blithe airs of last century to help keep the customers transported. Seldom does one feel so aware of the establishment and maintenance of an atmosphere throughout an evening.

* * *

This taste and style, this careful realization of a manner are strong factors in the success of "Charley's Aunt" as seen at the Cort. For all its reference to Brazil nuts, the old play does belong somewhere in the chestnut division. In a sense, it is nothing more than a prolonged vaudeville sketch.

By giving the absurd business style and sincerity, Mr. Logan has preserved its freshness. It might very well be the first time for all concerned. And that, except in the case of jaded appetites, should maintain the play's status as one of the most reliable provocations to hilarity since it was first produced at the Royalty Theater, London, on Dec. 21, 1892.

The quality of abandonment and of fresh enthusiasm has been admirably caught by the company stage. José Ferrer, as the bewigged Babberley, leads off the fun. Mr. Ferrer's Charley's Aunt is an utterly engaging fellow — or female—who pirouettes, prances, flounces, pounces, dives, tumbles, and even swings from a tree. Mr. Ferrer has what is generally known as a field day. Since the sky is the nearest observable limit, I don't suppose Mr. Ferrer should be accused of going too far.

* * *

The others are with him in spirit, though naturally outdistanced by the virtuoso nature of the role itself. The play is an open invitation to the devising of stage business and everyone seems to have accepted the invitation handsomely, though one feels always the sure and steady guidance of Mr. Logan.

Through the comic and ridiculous situations, the playing is sincere, as it must always be in farce. Thomas Speidel gives an engaging and manly performance as Jack. J. Richard Jones would meet Mr. Speidel's performance more nearly if he would avoid a tendency to coyness. Arthur Margetson glitters handsomely as the Colonel; Harold de Becker lends valuable aid as the cockney batsman, Brassett and Reynolds Denniston is a pair of growling sideburns in a top hat and stuffed shirt as Spettigue, the guardian.

The ladies' roles are well played, too. Phyllis Avery, in her Broadway debut, gives a delightful comedy performance as the simpering —but not too simpering—Amy. Mary Mason is bright and pretty as Kitty. Nedda Harrigan brings the proper beauty and a seasoning of wit to the role of Donna Lucia. As the object of Lord Babberley's affections, Katherine Wiman combines an exquisite appearance with a slightly less than exquisite beauty of voice.

'Charley's Aunt'

"Charley's Aunt," a farce in three acts by Brandon Thomas. Staged by Joshua Logan. Settings and costumes by John Koenig. Presented by Day Tuttle and Richard Skinner, beginning Oct. 17, at the Cort Theater, with the following cast:

Jack Chesney	Thomas Speidel
Brassett	Harold de Becker
Charles Wykeham	J. Richard Jones
Lord Fancourt Babberley	José Ferrer
Kitty Verdun	Mary Mason
Amy Spettigue	Phyllis Avery
Col. Sir Francis Chesney	Arthur Margetson
Stephen Spettigue	Reynolds Denniston
Farmer	Richard Cowdery
Donna Lucia d'Alvadorez	Nedda Harrigan
Ela Delahay	Katherine Wiman
Maud	Mary Frances Heflin

Green's 'Highland Call' May Be Played Annually

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.—"The Highland Call," by Paul Green, after its three-weeks' run, ending Nov. 2, may be established on an annual basis. It that case it would follow the example of "The Lost Colony," epic of Virginia Dare and the early white settlers on Roanoke Island, written by Mr. Green for presentation at the site of the colony.

Among the 100 players in the production are Broadway professionals and Carolina Playmakers of the University of North Carolina, under the direction of John W. Parker. Dr. F. H. Koch, founder and director of the Playmakers, is advisory director. Assisting them is Josephina Niggli, Mexican playwright and former Playmaker.

Vagabond Scenes of Homer

By Dorothy Adlow

At the Robert C. Vose Galleries, Copley Square, appears a large and fascinating exhibition of works by Winslow Homer. With interest mounting in recent years in the talents of this Bostonian, it is appropriate that all original works should be brought before the public as often as possible. The artist is better known hereabouts for his water colors and oils, but the Vose exhibition gives prominence to his extensive activities as a graphic artist.

Winslow Homer was born in Boston and he had his first instruction here with the lithographer, Bufford. Much of his early work relates to New England life and the New England countryside. His efforts as a free lance illustrator brought him commissions from Harper's Weekly, Every Saturday, Appleton's Magazine, and other publications. He was engaged to illustrate many books, and also to decorate the covers of sheet music. He was particularly observant of the ways of men, and he made an invaluable record in black-and-white drawings which were translated into wood engravings, lithographs and etchings.

Shown at Vose's are the Campaign Sketches which he made for Harper's; shown also are views of Boston—scenes at the seashore, at the aquarium, the theater, street scenes, Fourth of July celebrations. He had the eye of the journalist, seeking "human interest" themes. He had the powers of observation of a professional graphic artist who finds people interesting in any guise. He portrayed many types of citizen encountered in the byways —the organ grinder, the lamp lighter, the knife grinder, the fireman. He would combine a number of sketches in one large sheet on a sort of montage with a general title, "Boston Street Characters," "War News," "The Influence of Women." His Civil War Campaign Sketches show the tragic and the humorous side of war. Those prints tell the story of an epoch which is not far distant in actual count of years, but remote indeed from the daily scene and the mode of combat we know today.

As an artist, Winslow Homer makes an interesting subject of study, for while his earlier years were spent industriously in "applied art," he turned with the passing of time to the detachment and isolation of the studio, looking upon painting as an end in itself. Homer as oil painter and aquarellist commands a high price today. There are a few paintings at Vose's, enough to reveal his withdrawal from the human panorama and growing devotion to scenic subjects.

While technically the black-and-whites might be criticized, say, for composition, or for a dry and brittle handling, the later pictures are free, fluent and atmospheric. Line gives way to mass, details are suppressed for general effect. True, Winslow Homer had traveled, but the technical changes came from inner conviction and growing insight into the factors which are salient in painting. After he had visited Tynemouth, England, in 1881, the change came; and from then on, the illustrator, commentator, recorder of American folkways and daily experiences in fun and conflict was transformed into a studio artist who painted marines and life on the Maine seacoast with increasing power and pictorial vividness.

A matter worth probing is his increasing detachment from the society which he had understood so well and observed with such curiosity. The later pictures are far removed from the boisterousness and busy-ness of the early ones. The later work reveals a will towards solitude and tranquility.

"Afternoon Fog," done in oil, demonstrates emphatically the later trend of the artist. Some typical water colors round out the exhibition.

Harriette Wolffers

Concertmaster of the Women's Symphony Orchestra which will give its first concert of the season on Nov. 21.

Ross Gallery

The first exhibit of the season at the Ross Gallery, 72 Huntington Avenue, consists of oils and water colors by three New England painters: O. A. Carlson, Charles A. Mahoney, and Brian Truelove.

Mr. Mahoney's set of water colors depicting shipyard scenes is commendable for forthright painting and for the command which he exercises over the water color brush. His portrait, "Tanya," is done in oil in a manner pleasantly reminiscent of Robert Henri. O. A. Carlson is the decorative member of the trio, relying often on patches of bright color to promote a cheeriness of atmosphere. The best contribution from Mr. Carlson seems to be "Sudbury Hills."

Brian Truelove's "Mt. Pleasant Street, Rockport" is a charming water color, brightly executed. "Early Spring" is more set and patterned in its firm, linear design. Mr. Truelove works with clarity and purpose.

Eastwood's Dunes

In the smaller gallery at Vose's are shown paintings of dunes by Raymond J. Eastwood. Head of the Art Department at the University of Kansas, Mr. Eastwood has made a specialty of portraying dunes seen in Provincetown and out West. The subject is difficult and this painter has not taken the easiest way. He has depicted the sandy stretches with the idea of implying salient curves and smooth, luminous surfaces.

Radio Columnist Busy

Behind the Microphone

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

To most persons vacations are welcome, but not to Mary Margaret McBride, the unpredictable radio columnist. She fretted for more than a month before she got back to her talks on the air. This Missouri farmer's daughter is heard from 3:00 to 3:15, E. S. T., Mondays to Fridays over the Columbia Broadcasting System.

While on her quasi holiday, she did not spend much of her time in sheer recreation. Many of the hours in the country were devoted to finishing the last chapters of her latest book, "How Dear to My Heart," which is to be published November 1.

Miss McBride is, however, a regular glutton for work, her radio contributions being her special weakness. In mapping out her radiocasts, she goes to great pains to surprise both her listeners and her sponsors. Some writers have called her the "O. O. McIntyre of the air," largely because of her faculty for making even minor details of her experiences intensely interesting.

Miss McBride is original in more ways than one, for her script consists usually of a few notes or catch words written on yellow paper, and before a minute or so has passed that will be on the floor or wadded up in her palm.

Not so long ago, she had a dozen sponsors for her program—and 56 others waiting for a chance on her programs. Of her work, Printer's Ink said:

"Perhaps the most outstanding example of the reliance upon the word of a human being in the commercial field is the enormous following among women of the recommendations over the radio of Mary Margaret McBride. . . The reason for this is due in part to a remarkable radio personality, but Miss McBride must also be given full credit for insisting that no product can be accepted on her program unless or until she has personally visited the plant or factory producing it and has given it the added test of a trial in her own home. . . ."

This writer might have added that definitely important angles of Miss McBride's programs are the story material and her individual methods of handling it.

If it means the chance of a story, she will fly to Boston, Richmond, New Orleans or anywhere that permits her to return to New York over the week-end, in time for her radio talk. She is an avid story hunter and she refuses to accept even the invitation of a friend unless she is assured beforehand that the visit will provide a story.

But there are times when she does not have to wander far from the studios to find something unusual. Several months ago she flabbergasted her several sponsors by giving over her whole program to a flea circus she had discovered in Times Square.

In the course of the interview, Miss McBride hazarded that she was afraid that she had been a nuisance to her friends in the seven years she had been on the air—because she has always refused to visit them unless they could point to the possibilities for a story. The other day, however, two friends of college days prevailed upon her to be their guest over the week-end. She accepted because they were to celebrate their tenth wedding anniversary, and she discovered a good story in this tin wedding.

There are certain stories Miss McBride comes across that surprise her as much as they do her listeners. For instance, there was the case of the pet dogs—canines which had their claws tinted the same color as their owners' finger nails —the embroidered pillows, initialed coats with pockets, the country club for dogs and various other angles connected with Pomeranian and toy dogs.

Ever since she started her radio work, Miss McBride has decided that women get quite enough domestic advice from real experts and that therefore she believes that they like to listen to her because she gives them information and entertainment—be it concerned with pottery, visits to old houses, exciting experiences, notes on airplane flights, impressions of art exhibits and interviews with interesting personalities.

Talbot

Group From 'The White-Haired Boy'

Left to right are Keenan Wynn, Philip Loeb, Betty Garde, and Will Lee. The play comes to the Plymouth Monday evening.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Civic Repertory—
"Life With Father," by Clarence Day, featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturdays. 2:30.

Colonial—
"Twelfth Night," starring Helen Hayes and Maurice Evans. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Copley—
"Return Engagement," by Lawrence Riley. Featuring Bert Lytell, Mady Christians, Audrey Christie and Leona Powers. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30. (Last week.)

Peabody Playhouse—
"A Man from the Band," comedy by Martha Pittenger, presented by the Theater of the Fifteen. 8:30. Through Saturday. (357 Charles Street).

Revues

Plymouth—
"Pins and Needles," complete new show. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Last week.)

Shubert—
"Panama Hattie," starring Ethel Merman. Presented by B. G. De Sylva. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30. (Last week.)

Music

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
First in the series of Youth Concerts given under the auspices of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Inc. Wheeler Beckett, conductor. 3:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Captain Caution." Victor Mature. 3:25, 6:30, 9:40. "My Favorite Wife," with Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Fenway—
"A Dispatch from Reuters," with Edward G. Robinson. 1, 4, 7, 10. "The Villain Still Pursued Her," with Hugh Herbert, 2:45, 6:45, 8:45.

Fine Arts—
Raimu in "The Baker's Wife." 1:40, 4:10, 6:40, 9:10. "Wendell Willkie, Information Please." 1:30, 4, 6:30, 9.

Keith Memorial—
"They Knew What They Wanted," with Carole Lombard and Charles Laughton. 9:35 a. m., 12:45, 3:55, 7:05, 10:15. "The Great Profile," with John Barrymore. 11:15 a. m., 2:25, 5:35, 8:45. "The March of Time," 12:25, 3:35, 6:45, 10.

Kenmore—
"All This and Heaven Too," with Bette Davis. 2:10, 5:35, 9:20. "Gambling on The High Seas," Wayne Morris. 1, 4:40, 8:10.

Metropolitan—
"Knute Rockne, All American," with Pat O'Brien. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:40, 9:35. "Calling All Husbands," George Tobias, Lucile Fairbanks and Ernest Truex. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:25.

Modern—
"Rangers of Fortune," with Fred MacMurray. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:30. "The Quarterback," with Wayne Morris and Virginia Dale. 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:15.

Orpheum—
"Glamour for Sale," with Roger Pryor. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:15, 9:10. "The Westerner," featuring Gary Cooper. 10:35 a. m., 1:30, 4:25, 7:20, 10:15.

Paramount—
"A Dispatch From Reuters," with Edward G. Robinson. 10:55 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:40, 9:35. "The Villian Still Pursued Her," with Hugh Herbert, 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:20.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Hired Wife," with Rosalind Russell and Brian Aherne. 9:35 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. "Blondie Has Servant Trouble," with Penny Singleton. 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Scollay—
"Rangers of Fortune," with Fred MacMurray. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. "The Quarterback," with Wayne Morris and Virginia Dale. 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:30.

South Station Theater—
"Radio's Hobby Lobby." "Cavalcade of Academy Awards." "England's Floating Elephants," "Paramount Pictorial," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Glamour for Sale," with Roger Pryor. 11:55 a. m., 2:55, 5:55, 8:55. "The Westerner," featuring Gary Cooper. 1, 4, 7, 10.

Telepix—
"Review of Screen Classics," Rev. Bernard R. Hubbard, S. J., in "Eskimoland." "Peter Smith Quiz." "Florida." "Matty Matlock and Band," two cartoons and 30 minutes news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"The Ramparts We Watch." 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. "Never Say Die." 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

Tremont—
"Hollywood Cavalcade," with Alice Faye. "Edison the Man," featuring Spencer Tracy. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

Uptown—
"Sporting Blood," Robert Young and Maureen O'Sullivan. 1:15, 4:50, 8:25. "The Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. 2:35, 6:10, 9:45.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Allston: "Alias the Deacon," Bob Burns. "Call a Messenger," with the Dead End Kids. 2 and 8.
Capitol: "Ramparts We Watch." "Young People," Shirley Temple. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers, Ronald Colman. "Ramparts We Watch." 2 and 8.
Regent: "Edison the Man," Spencer Tracy. "Hold That Woman." 2 and 8.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Sweethearts," Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. "Eagle and the Hawk," Carole Lombard and Cary Grant.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "I Love You Again," W. Powell, Myrna Loy. "Young People," Shirley Temple. 1:30, 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Hired Wife," Rosalind Russell and Brian Aherne. 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. "Argentine Nights," with the Ritz Bros. 2, 5:05, 8:10.
Brookline Village: "Money and the Woman." 2, 5, 8:10. "I Love You Again," William Powell and Myrna Loy. 3:30, 6:20, 9:35.
Cleveland Circle: "The Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. "Sporting Blood," Robert Young and Maureen O'Sullivan. 1:45 and 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Slightly Tempted," H. Herbert and Peggy Moran. "Girl from God's Country," 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Twenty Mule Team." Wallace Beery. "Pride and Prejudice," Greer Garson. 2 and 7:45.
University: "I Love You Again," William Powell and Myrna Loy. 2:50, 6:15, 9:35. "Mystery Sea Raider." 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "The Man I Married," Joan Bennett. "Turnabout," Carole Landis and Adolph Menjou. 2 and 7:45.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "I Love You Again." William Powell and Myrna Loy. 3:10, 9:10. "Money and the Woman," Jeffrey Lynn and Brenda Marshall. 1:45, 7:45.
Dorchester: "Babies for Sale," Rochelle Hudson. "Sing, Dance, Plenty Hot." 2 and 7.
Franklin Park: "I Love You Again." William Powell and Myrna Loy. 3, 9:15. "Money and the Woman," Jeffrey Lynn, Brenda Marshall. 1:55, 8:15.
Strand: "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers. 3:21, 9:36. "Captain Caution." 1:50, 8:05.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Hired Wife," Rosalind Russell and Brian Aherne. "Return of Frank James," H. Fonda, J. Cooper. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "They Drive by Night," Ann Sheridan and George Raft. 2:51, 8:24. "Pop Always Pays." 1:37, 7, 10:05.
Park: "He Stayed for Breakfast," Melvyn Douglas, Loretta Young. "Girl From God's Country." 1:30 and 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Pride and Prejudice," Greer Garson and Laurence Olivier. "March of Time." 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Return of Frank James," Henry Fonda. 3:31, 9:31. "Hired Wife," Rosalind Russell. 1:53, 7:53.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Flowing Gold." Pat O'Brien. "The Golden Fleecing." Lew Ayres. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Twenty Mule Team," Wallace Beery. 2:30, 8:15. "Turnabout." 3:55, 9:40.

MALDEN—Granada: "Ladies Must Live," Rosemary Lane and Wayne Morris. 1:30, 4:55, 8:15. "The Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. 2:30, 5:55, 9:15.
Mystic: "Blondie Has Servant Trouble," Penny Singleton. 2, 7, 10. "South of Pago Pago," Victor McLaglen and Jon Hall. 3:15, 8:20.
Maplewood: "Carolina Moon," Gene Autry. 2:05, 7, 9:51. "Safari," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 3:15, 8:25.
Orpheum: "New Moon," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. "Cross Country Romance." 1:45 and 7.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Captain Caution." 1:45, 8. "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers. 3:27, 9:42.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "They Drive by Night," George Raft and Ann Sheridan. "Captain Is a Lady." 1:30 and 7:30.
Harvard: "Twenty Mule Team." Wallace Beery. "Pride and Prejudice," Greer Garson. 2 and 7:45.
Medford: "He Stayed for Breakfast," Melvyn Douglas and Loretta Young. "Three Faces West."

MELROSE—Melrose: "Gold Rush Maisie." Ann Sothern. "The Way of All Flesh." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK — Colonial: "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers and Ronald Colman. "Chan at the Wax Museum." 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "The Return of Frank James," Henry Fonda. "The Sailor's Lady," Nancy Kelly. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Lucky Partners." Ginger Rogers and Ronald Colman. "Captain Caution." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Boomtown," Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. "March of Time."

QUINCY—Quincy: "Argentine Nights," the Ritz Bros. "The Mummy's Hand," Dick Foran and Peggy Moran.
Strand: "Hired Wife," Rosalind Russell. "Chan at the Wax Museum."

REVERE—Boulevard: "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers and Ronald Colman. 2:08, 6:08. "Wild Cat Bus." 3:57, 9:57.
Revere: "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers and Ronald Colman. 3:19, 9:19. "Wild Cat Bus." 2:08, 8:08.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "They Drive by Night," George Raft and Ann Sheridan. "Turnabout," Adolph Menjou. 2 and 7:45.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Rhythm on the River." Bing Crosby. "Captain is a Lady." 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Saturday's Children," "Secret Four." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "New Moon." Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. "Those Were the Days." William Holden. 2 and 7:45.

SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "I Love You Again," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Gold Rush Maisie." Ann Sothern. 2 and 7:30.
Broadway: "Boys from Syracuse," Joe Penner. "Golden Gloves." 1:30 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Andy Hardy Meets a Debutante." Mickey Rooney. "Charlie Chan's Murder Cruise." 1:45 and 7.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Tom Brown's School Days." Freddie Bartholomew. 3:20, 9:05. "Millionaires in Prison." 3:12, 7:54.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Lucky Partners." Ginger Rogers and Ronald Colman. "Captain Caution." 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "He Stayed for Breakfast," Melvyn Douglas and Loretta Young. "Captain is a Lady." 2 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Saturday's Children." "Safari." Douglas Fairbanks Jr., and Madeleine Carroll. 2 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "The Awful Truth." "Lost Horizon." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "He Stayed for Breakfast." Loretta Young and Melvyn Douglas. "I Married Adventure." 2:30 and 7:45.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Return of Frank James." Henry Fonda. "The Sailor's Lady." 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Maryland," Brenda Joyce. 3:34, 6:35, 9:35. "Courageous Dr. Christian." Jean Hersholt. 2:17, 8:18.

AMUSEMENTS

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The Great DICTATOR
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CAPITOL, B'way and 51st St. — Continuous performances. Doors open 10 A. M. (exc. Sun.) 75c before 5 P. M. (Saturday, Sunday and Holiday Before 3 P. M.), $1.10 afterwards. Midnite show every night. Tax Included. ASTOR—B'way and 45th St.—Seats on sale for today's Mat. Reserved seats Mat. at 2:45, 75c to $1.10. Eves. at 8:45, $1.10 to $2.20. Extra Mid. show Sat. and 6 P. M. Sun. (also Sat., Sun. and Hol. Mats.) 75c to $1.65. Tax Included.

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CAROLE LOMBARD
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'THE GREAT PROFILE'
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Harvard Returns to Veteran Line-Up—Northeastern Coach Credits His Aides

Pfister, Koufman and Ayres Back at 1939 Eleven Posts

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Harvard approaches its fourth game of the season this Saturday with the invasion of Dartmouth and almost all of the radical line-up changes brought about by supposed necessity are wiped out. Yesterday Coach Dick Harlow moved Dick Pfister from mythical blocking back to guard again. Now there is but one remaining move to return all regulars of last year—to start Vern Miller at left tackle in place of Pete Elser.

Beginning with spring practice the Harvard coaches contemplated shifts to strengthen the team for what seemed obvious reasons. To detail all the reasons would be to write reams concerning that which today amounts to no great importance. What is important is that in no single case has any improvement been sufficiently apparent to remain.

The changes instituted at the start of the season saw Joe Koufman, veteran end, moved over to guard and Pfister, guard, start to learn the blocking back assignment. Burgy Ayres, regular center all last season, was shifted to tackle and Sheldon Dietz took over the center post.

Very Little Action

Ayres was injured early in practice and never appeared at tackle other than in scrimmages. Dietz played practically 60 minutes a game until last week at center. Pfister found the many assignments of blocking back too varied and the defensive play too involved to reach a point of confidence and his appearances in games at that post were too brief to mention.

Koufman played a period of the Michigan game at guard and was hurt, giving way to Don Lowry who was termed the general utility man along the line. The right end position was taken over by Don Forte and he scored one of the two touchdowns against Amherst, but has not been seen in action since. Dietz played the entire Amherst game, most of the Michigan game, and shared work with Ayres against Army. Originally Johnny Page was groomed for center but an early injury dropped him out of the running for the season and probably brought Ayres back.

All told, however, the Harvard coaches tried hard to install greater strength in the Harvard line-up, but were unable to foretell the future well enough. Consequently, instead of strengthening the team, the moves weakened the outfit.

Had none of these changes been tried the team would have been molding all season the way it was sent on the field for practice yesterday, when Pfister was returned to his guard duty.

With Loren MacKinney at left end, Coach Peabody and Pfister at guard, Ayres at center, and Koufman at right end this Saturday, Harvard will have exactly the same starting line as that which faced Dartmouth last year except the tackles. Miller started that game at left tackle, but Elser has had the call so far this season and Tom Healey, captain and right tackle at that times, has since graduated.

Starting Backfield

The starting backfield against Dartmouth saw Bill Coleman (graduated) at blocking back, Fran Lee at left half; George Heiden at right half and Charley Spreyer at fullback. Saturday the backfield will be different, but there is every chance that Heiden will be the blocking back; Capt. Joe Gardella at full and Lee and Spreyer the halfbacks, with McNicol ready to go in to spruce a passing attack.

When football coaches have squads of limited source they try to gain balance by shifting. Harlow has always shifted key men, but seldom has he returned to the line-up of the previous season so soon as this year. Under the circumstances it is unfortunate that Pfister, Koufman, and Ayres were moved at all, because time is short and valuable in the grid season and they could better learn one position than two or three.

With Pfister moved back into the line Dave Goldthwaite and Art Lyman are being rushed to relieve Heiden as quarterback. Goldthwaite had a taste of action as blocking back against Amherst and Lyman got into that game briefly as a fullback. Other than that game, neither man has seen game action.

Hanley and Dunn Honored As Local Coaches of Week

Coaches Pat Hanley of Boston University and Jimmy Dunn of Northeastern shared honors as the coach of the week yesterday as the Boston football writers held their weekly meeting at the Parker House. Hanley was recognized for his uphill 14-0 victory over Cincinnati while Dunn was hailed for his second victory in a row, a 12-3 mousetrapping of Bates.

* * *

Hanley announced himself particularly pleased with the way his Terriers played in the fourth quarter, when they scored all their points. "We were pushed around during that first half," he said, "but when we retired to the clubhouse the boys suddenly got the idea they could beat Cincinnati, and they returned to the field with that one idea in mind. They had to wait until the fourth period to do it, but they proved they were right."

* * *

The genial B. U. coach went in for a bit of censoring at the meeting yesterday, when his line coach, Al Kawal, started to give away state secrets. "We really prepared a defense for those Bearcats," Al began, "and played a five-man line with our guards using a right-shoulder block on . . ." "Here, hold on a minute," Hanley cut in with a grin. "That's censored. After all, Cincinnati used a Notre Dame offense, and you know the next team we play that uses that type of offense." (Boston College.) Kawal brought down the house as he continued, "Well, anyway, you all know what happened in that first half, and in the second half we shifted our defense."

* * *

Jimmy Dunn was full of praises for one of his guards, Len Erickson, who he says is as good a guard as there is in New England. "And after I saw the pictures of our game with Bates," he continued, "I give him more credit than ever for the way our attack clicked and our defense held." Jimmy, the former Western Maryland star, also had words of commendation for Ed Jensen, "who played the best game at tackle I have ever seen one of my boys play," and for three backfield men, Ronnie Tubbs, Joe Dias, and Eddie Barry.

* * *

Lew Manly, whose Tufts eleven took its annual defeat with good grace down at Brown Saturday, disclosed that he almost had Coach Tuss McLaughry of the Bruins ready to agree to free substitution throughout the game. "Tuss finally agreed to it for the second half, but only if he was two touchdowns ahead at that time. And he was," Lew declared.

* * *

Lew told a story on one of his boys who was sitting beside him on the bench during the second half, when substitutions were being made rather frequently. "This boy leaned over four or five times with the suggestion that I substitute Fogarty for Hosmer, Price for Hanabury, and so on, and I followed his suggestions three or four times. He suddenly turned to me and asked, 'Say, coach, you don't mind my running the team for you this way, do you?'"

* * *

That story reminded Coach Frank Leahy of Boston College of an anecdote on Elmer Layden of Notre Dame. "Back in 1933," he began, "Elmer's brother was playing for Notre Dame against Kansas on a day when the rain was coming down in buckets. Three times the quarterback called for Layden to take the ball through the line on a straight plunge, and it was apparent he was having trouble with the slippery ball. A substitute on the bench noticed it and leaned over to Coach Layden, saying, 'Listen, coach, why don't you send rosin in for Layden?' Layden snapped back, 'What's the matter with you anyway? We haven't anybody by the name of Rosin on our squad.'"

* * *

The Eagle mentor, in speaking of the 60-0 score his team ran up on Idaho, pointed out that he was not in favor of establishing such large margins, but that he was happy to have beaten the Vandals by a larger margin than anyone else this season, including Oregon State and Washington, two of the best teams on the Pacific Coast. He repeated that Boston College still deserved credit for its victory over Temple, which he had reported as a tough outfit to beat. "See what they did to Michigan State Saturday?" he asked. "Their 21-19 victory proves my point."

* * *

Leahy announced three shifts in position for his players. Bob Jauron will be converted this week from a left halfback into a fullback. Ted Williams will be switched from right half to left half, and Carl Lucas will move from fullback to right half. The first and second teams were excused from practice yesterday, and the sophomores and freshmen were scrimmaged for an hour.

* * *

A report on Dartmouth's line was offered by Henry Lamar, Harvard's boxing coach turned football scout. He pointed out that the Indians would be presenting the same line but for one exception with which the Crimson had so much trouble with last fall. He paid particular tribute to Bob O'Brien, tackle, and Capt. Lou Young, guard, mentioned on several all-New England teams last season, and to Stubby Pearson, who he claims is one of the best backers-up he has seen all year.

* * *

Floyd Stahl, Harvard's varsity baseball coach, turned in a report of the Green's backfield. "The lack of a Hutchinson in the backfield and a George Sommers in the line is the difference between the Dartmouth team of 1939 and that of 1940," he declared. "Sophomore mistakes in the backfield have been costly, although there is no question but what Ray Wolfe, Johnny Krol, Dale Bartholomew, and Ed Kast are going to be outstanding football players." Wolfe, Krol, and Kast are sophs, and Bartholomew a junior.

Back Together Again

By a Staff Photographer

Dick Pfister (left) and Chubby Peabody were the regular guards for the Harvard eleven last season. This fall Pfister was moved to blocking back until yesterday and now has returned to his guard post with Peabody.

Their Results Appreciated

By a Staff Photographer

These three Northeastern assistant football coaches have had much to do with the Huskies' recent spurt of two straight victories, and the authority for this statement comes from no less a person than their boss, Head Coach Jimmy Dunn. From left to right: Herb Gallagher, end coach; Harold Kopp, line coach; and Johnny Wood, backfield coach.

Amerks Given Right to Sign Junior Player

EDMONTON, Alberta (CP)—The Canadian Amateur Hockey Association has given Mervyn (Red) Dutton, manager of New York Americans of the National Hockey League, permission to sign Vic Lofvendahl, Winnipeg junior, to a professional contract.

The case of a second Winnipeg junior, Andy Branigan, also sought by Americans, has been deferred until further information is available, Dr. W. G. Hardy of Edmonton, Chairman of the C. A. H. A. player committee, announced here.

Lofvendahl was a star defenseman with Kenora Thistles, Memorial Cup finalists last spring, and Branigan held down a similar position with Winnipeg Monarchs. It is reported Lofvendahl will go to Seattle Seahawks in the Pacific Coast League for seasoning.

Under an agreement between the C. A. H. A. and N. H. L. any professional club wishing to sign a junior must first obtain C. A. H. A. permission.

After consultation with Vic Johnson, President of the Manitoba Amateur Hockey Association, the C. A. H. A. committee decided to allow Americans to sign Lofvendahl.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station

Maine

Bangor—Sundays, November 17 and December 15, 1 p. m., WABI, 1200kc.
Bangor—Sundays, November 3 and December 1, 1 p. m., Mondays, October 28, November 11 and 25, December 9 and 23, 7:45 a. m., WLBZ, 620kc.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

3:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

For Wednesday, Oct. 23

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
3:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
(WRUW shifts to 11.73-25.6m)
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.
9:00 p. m.—Harvard University Series.
9:45 p. m.—Music.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—"Music Hath Charms."

Today on Short Waves

Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Philharmonic Concert. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
London—7:05 p. m.—"London Calling." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Hungarian Folk Songs; National Anthem; Traveler's News. HAT4 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DJZ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.
Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—Reading from the "Japanese Lady in America," by Mrs. Haruko Ichikawa. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.
Rome—8:40 p. m.—Symphony Orchestra. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Headline News and and Views. Commentator: George Slocombe. GSC 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—9:30 p. m.—On the Highway from New York to San Francisco. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DJZ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.
London—9:45 p. m.—"Tonight We Present." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.7 meg., 25.4 m.; DJZ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Hawaiian Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31. m.
London—11:15 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." Talk by J. B. Priestley. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Milwaukee Chiefs in Town

Frank Patrick, the former University of Pittsburgh triple-threat who has been injured since the Bears game with the Buffalo Indians at Buffalo last Wednesday evening, may be ready to start at fullback against the Milwaukee Chiefs at Fenway Park Sunday. If Patrick cannot play on Sunday, he will be available for the Bears road trip.

Tied for first place in the American Professional Football League with the Columbus Bulls, the Bears must win on Sunday to keep pace with the Bulls who are quite likely to defeat the Cincinnati Bengals on Sunday because the Bengals have not yet won a game.

The Bears have won four in a row from Cincinnati, New York and Buffalo (2) since dropping their opener to the Bulls 17-0. The professional football fans apparently like the wide-open game that Eddie Casey has taught because the crowds have increased every game. Only a few thousand fans saw the opener although there were 10,000 on hand to watch the Bears whip Buffalo 20-0 on Sunday.

Andy Karpus, passing star of Sunday's game, has won a starting berth with the Bears, replacing Ernie Wheeler, the former National League star with the Pittsburgh Steelers. Vito Ananis, the B. C. star, may start against Milwaukee at left halfback.

The Chiefs, winners of their first three games, have lost the last two to Columbus and the much-improved New York Yankees. The Chiefs gained more ground rushing than the Yankees did but could not complete many forward passes and were especially vulnerable to the Yankees' passing attack.

The Chiefs arrived in Boston today and will work out each day at the Fens Stadium following the Bears practice. The Bears will work each day from 10 to 11:15.

Versatile

CAMDEN, S. C., Oct. 22 (AP)—The uniformed policeman serving as head linesman at a high school football game heard a siren and quickly turned the job over to someone else. He then scooted to the fire, where he took charge as acting fire chief.

Ross Trying Defense With Center Stars

Manager Art Ross of the Bruins is introducing a new wrinkle this week in the Bruins scrimmages at Hershey, Penna.

In an effort to pack more scoring punch from his defense, Ross is using his defensemen as wings through much of the contact work. Dit Clapper and Jack Shewchuk will team up as one set of wings working with center Milton Schmidt, and Johnny Crawford and Des Smith will play wings for Bill Cowley.

"This type of practice should help the rushing of our defensemen a lot," declared Ross at the end of the workout. "I can remember the time when Dit Clapper had plenty of trouble finishing off his offensive plays when he was a defenseman with the Tigers. Everybody knows how Dit developed into a great scorer when he became a forward and had the resultant practice around the other fellows' nets."

Ross has been working Clapper and Shewchuk together and Crawford and Smith, the same combinations as played the rear guard for the Bruins last year. Ross feels that Shewchuk has so improved his defense play that he can do a great amount of rushing this year, and he also wants to watch Smith in these scrimmage sessions.

The Bruins in their exhibition games with the Hershey Bears are using the new Art Ross puck, now the official puck of the National Hockey League. This disk, which was used in the Saturday night game, set some sort of a record because the same puck which started the contest also was in play at the finish, not having been lifted out of the rink once. This disk is designed not to roll as much as past rubbers, and also to maintain an even weight and dimensions, despite temperature changes.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

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Change in Schedule

Maine

Presque Isle—Week days, 8 p. m., WAGM, 1422kc.

Kopp, Wood, and Gallagher Praised for Work With Team

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It is not very often that assistant football coaches can come out from behind their uniforms and bask in the limelight, but if any set fully deserves the privilege, it is Coach Jimmy Dunn's trio at Northeastern.

The Huskies are currently the toast of the local gridiron world. All last season they did not win a game, and this fall they picked up where they left off by proceeding to drop three games. Then a week ago Saturday they won a game, and last Saturday added their second in a row.

During that long period of defeat after defeat, it would have been easy for the Husky staff to become discouraged. Probably they did to themselves. But any such discouragement only served as a spur in their work with the team, and to Line Coach Harold Kopp, End Coach Herb Gallagher, and Backfield Coach Johnny Wood can be credited a major share of Northeastern's success.

Asked about his assistants yesterday, Head Coach Dunn declared, "Those boys are as good as I could get anywhere," and the tone of his voice showed that he meant every word.

Koppie and Jimmy are both alumni of Western Maryland, where Dick Harlow coached before he came to Harvard. The Northeastern line coach was Harlow's favorite captain, and wears a wrist watch inscribed, "To my greatest captain, Harold Kopp—Dick Harlow."

Pitt Quarterback

Wood, who comes from New Martinsville, W. Va., had an interesting football career at the University of Pittsburgh, where he played the regular quarterback position for Jock Sutherland in 1935 and 1936. He also played in the 1937 Rose Bowl game in which Pitt routed Washington 21-0. Before coming to Northeastern this fall, he served as assistant to Harlow at Harvard for two years.

Gallagher, the third of this triumvirate, adds his coaching of the ends and assistance with other linemen to his duties as varsity coach of hockey and baseball. His diamond team last spring won the New England College Conference League championship to give the Huskies their first title in baseball.

Sophomores

The work for Dunn and his assistants has been difficult this fall because of the large number of sophomores on the squad, and because of the number they have had to start in each game. Yet due to their perseverance, which was rewarded in the enthusiasm and willingness to work shown by the squad, the Huskies have started on the road back.

As far as the boys themselves are concerned, Jimmy has a good word to say for all. But the bulk of this week's advance notice is being given to Ronnie Tubbs, the senior from Hartford, Conn., who scored the first touchdown of his varsity career against Bates last Saturday.

Best Faker

Tubbs plays fullback, a position he held down as a sophomore but which he gave up for blocking back last year. Part of his job is spinning, or faking, and because he has learned this important feature of the Harlow offense which Dunn teaches, the Husky running attack has improved with each game.

"You would have to see the pictures to appreciate how well he fakes," Dunn declared. "In the Springfield game, for instance, he spun so well that he had the backer-up completely fooled, which allowed our ball carrier to get away for nice gains."

As a matter of fact, Jimmy considers Tubbs the best fullback he has had in his four years at Northeastern. Of course he is not so powerful a runner as Jim Connolly of Waltham, who captained the Huskies two seasons ago, but his proficiency in faking makes up for it.

Dunn plans to work more on passes this week than he has all season to counteract the advantage Upsala will have in weight when the two teams meet in New Jersey this Saturday. The Vikings are a heavier team by 10 or 15 pounds per man.

No changes are planned in the Northeastern line-up, providing Jim Reilly is able to play. "He was hurt last week end," Dunn said, "but if he is ready to play, I can't keep him out of the game." Reilly will pair with Ernie Colantonio, Capt. Dean Williams and Ed Jensen will hold down the tackle positions, Len Erickson and Charlie Abend will be at guard, and Dick Grey will stay at center.

"Grey has improved 100 per cent defensively, while Jensen and Jim Jefferson, relief tackle, are improving each week," Dunn declared. In the backfield he plans to use Tubbs, Phil Sheridan, Eddie Barry, and Joe Dias, all of whom he praised for their recent work.

"I may sound too optimistic," Dunn said in conclusion, "but from the way the boys are playing I believe they deserve all the praise I can give them. We may not win all the rest of our games, but any team we face will know it has been in a ball game. And when next year comes, just watch our dust."

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00 Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Concert Orchestra	Russian Choir
3:15 Kathleen Norris	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Len Salvo, organist	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service; music	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	"Hits and Encores"	John Kiley, organist
3:45 Don Artiste	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	"Hits and Encores"	"Community Recreation"
4:00 "Portia Faces Life"	"Mother of Mine"	"Backstage Wife": sk	"Concert Miniatures"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"	Book Week program	"Stella Dallas"	Elinor Sherry, blues;	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Hilltop House"	Book Week program	"Lorenzo Jones"	piano and orchestra	"Consolairs"
4:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Talk; music; news	"Young Widder Brown"	"Johnson Family"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "The Goldbergs"	"Singin' and Swingin' "	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The O'Neills"	"Singin' and Swingin' "	"Lone Journey"	Sports Matinee	"Star Quest"
5:30 Book Fair talk	Vocalist; organ	"Jack Armstrong": sk	Sports Matinee	Sports reports
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan's Sports	Five Star News
6:00 News; Edwin Hill	News; music; talk	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Music; organ	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Radio Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Weather; music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Alpineers"
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	"Lamplighting Time"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	"Mr. Keen": drama	News comment	Mickey Alpert's Orch	Five Star News
7:30 Helen Menken in	"Musico": song guessing	Serenaders	Political talk	"Music of the Masters"
7:45 "Second Husband"	contest	"Confidentially Yours"	John Kirby's Orchestra	"Music of the Masters"
8:00 "Court of Missing	Ben Bernie's Musical	Ray Bloch's Orchestra;	Wyth Williams, news	"Around the Town"
8:15 Heirs": interviews	Quiz; Carol Bruce	soloist; chorus	Roger Babson	"Around the Town"
8:30 "First Nighter";	"Information, Please";	Horace Heidt's Orch	Natl. Comm. to Uphold	Local sport program
8:45 sketch; E. Davis	questions and answers	Horace Heidt's Orch	Constitutional Govt.	"About Today"; drama
9:00 "We, the People"	"Uncle Jim's Question	Frank Crumit and Julia	Natl. Comm. to Uphold	"Variety Hour"
9:15 "We, the People"	Bee"	Sanderson's quiz	Constitutional Govt.	"Variety Hour"
9:30 "Professor Quiz";	News; "Novatime"	"Fibber McGee and	Wendell Willkie	"Variety Hour"
9:45 questions; answers	Political talk	Molly"; music	Wendell Willkie	"Variety Hour"
10:00 Glenn Miller's Or	"Aloha Land"; music	Bob Hope: "Prof." Co-	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15 Draft talk; music	Talk, Henry Parkman	lonna; chorus; orch.	Music; Sports	Dance Parade
10:30 "Masterworks of	"On With the Dance"	Wendell Willkie	News Service	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
10:45 Music"; records	Walsh Campaign talk	Wendell Willkie	"Vagabond's Trail"	Stan's Dixieland Orch
11:00 Weather; news	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Recorded program from	Local sport program
11:15 Weather; news	Music Appreciation	Local news; Weather	London	"Hilo Serenaders"
11:30 "Swing Club"	Vaughn Monroe's Orch	Gray Gordon's Orch	Duke Dalev's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45 "Swing Club"	Vaughn Monroe's Orch	Gray Gordon's Orch	Duke Dalev's Orchestra	Five Star News

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Double V Ranch"	Variety program	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Tony, Juanita & Buddy	"Alice and Adrian"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"George and Dixie"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 News of Europe	News reports	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Morning Toast"	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; "Musical Time-
8:30 "Lover's Lane"	News; "Morning Toast"	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	table"
8:45 WEEI Food Fair	Shopping With Cosette	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythms	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "Your Treat"	News; Mildred Carlson	Dramatized news	Arthur Godfrey, songs	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 American School of	"The Breakfast Club";	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 the Air	Don McNeill, m. c.; so-	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
9:45 Bachelor's Children	loists; orchestra	"Julia Blake"; sketch	"Choir Loft"; organ	Radio Review
10:00 By Kathleen Norris	Georgia Mae, songs	"This Small Town"	New England Cupboard	"Garden Rambler"
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	"By Kathleen Norris"	"Melody Strings"	"Homespun Harmonies"
10:30 "Stepmother"; sk	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"Ellen Randolph"; sk	Musical calisthenics	"Going Shopping With
10:45 "Rendezvous"	"Julia and Frank"	"The Guiding Light"	"25 Years Ago Today"	You"
11:00 Short, Short Story	Mildred W. Carlson	"The Man I Married"	News Service	Studio Speaker
11:15 "Martha Webster"	Clark Dennis, songs	"Against the Storm"	"Singing Strings"	Ann Nigro, pianist
11:30 "Big Sister"; sketch	"Harvey and Dell"	"The Road of Life"	Ruth Moss Interviews	"Magic Green Carpet"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Musicale	"David Harum"; sketch	Highlights, Halftones	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review	"Playhouse"; drama	News Service	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; Stocks	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural talk	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Singin' Sam, baritone	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Tide
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Frank Luther, songs	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Woman in White"	"Concert Hall"	Dramatic sketch	Piano and organ	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Right to Happiness	Agricultural news	Marjorie Mills, house-	Francis Craig's Orch	Margaret Porter, songs
1:45 "Road of Life"	News Service	hold talk	Cheer Up Gang	Margaret Porter, songs
2:00 Dramatic sketch	**Herald Tribune Tenth**	Betty Crocker	Dedication of Norumbega	"Sing Song Time"
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	**Annual Forum on Cur-**	"Grimm's Daughter"	Reservoir	Evelyn Cornett, soprano
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	**rent Problems:**	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Homemakers Forum	Musical program
2:45 "My Son and I"	**speakers**	"Light of the World"	Sport program	News Service
3:00 **Senator Charles L.**	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	John Duffy, organist	Herb Lewis, songs
3:15 **McNary**	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Sam Koki's Hawaiians	"Melody Mart"
3:30 **Bainbridge Colby,**	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	El Paseo Troubadors	"Melody Mart"
3:45 **talk**	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Hits and Encores"	John Kiley, organist
4:00 "Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"; sk	"Backstage Wife"; sk	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"	Boston Book Fair;	"Stella Dallas"; serial	George Duffy's Orchestra	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Hilltop House"	speakers	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	George Duffy's Orchestra	"Consolairs"
4:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Book Fair; news	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Johnson Family"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "The Goldbergs"	"Singin' and Swingin' "	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The O'Neills"	"Superman"; sketch	"Lone Journey"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Star Quest"
5:30 News Service	Dale Belmont, songs	"Jack Armstrong"; sk	Sports Matinee	Sport news
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Talk	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Frank Gallucci's Radio
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Dinner Dance	Republican State Comm.	News Service	Political talk
6:45 **"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	John W. Vandercook	"Fu Manchu"	News Service
7:30 "Meet Mr. Meek";	"Cavalcade of America";	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Religious program
7:45 comedy; drama	drama	"Curtain Calls"	dramatic sketch	Religious program
8:00 "Big Town"; Ed-	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	**"Hollywood Playhouse";**	New England Town	"Famous Homes"
8:15 ward G. Robinson	Kelley and speaker	**dramatization**	Meeting on the Air	Ruth Williams, songs
8:30 **Senator Robert A.**	'Manhattan at Midnight';	Party; Louise Massey	New England Town	Sports program
8:45 **Taft, Ohio;** News	dramatic sketch	and the Westerners	Meeting on the Air	Alpineers
9:00 **Robert H. Jackson**	"Tropical Moods"	**Robert H. Jackson**	**Rep. Joseph Martin**	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 **President Roosevelt**	"Symphony of Melody"	**President Roosevelt**	**Rep. Joseph Martin**	
9:30 **President Roosevelt**	News; "Aloah Land";	**President Roosevelt**	Network program	
9:45 **President Roosevelt**	transcriptions	**President Roosevelt**	Network program	"Pages From the Classical Album"
10:00 Glenn Miller's Or.	Franco-American Demo-	Kay Kyser's College of	**Raymond Gram Swing**	News Service
10:15 **Mayor La Guardia**	cratic Clubs of Mass.	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Al Golden's Orchestra
10:30 **Wendell L. Willkie**	Music; **Wendell Willkie**	Kay Kyser's College of	Ben Young's Orchestra	The Rhythm Five
10:45 **Wendell L. Willkie**	**Wendell L. Willkie**	Musical Knowledge	Political talk	Studio program
11:00 News; Weather	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Art Kassel's Orchestra	Sports Program
11:15 News; Swing Club	World's Greatest Music	Local news; Weather	'Adventures in Rhythm'	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
11:30 "Swing Club"	Vaughn Monroe's Orch	John Kirby's Orchestra	'Adventures in Rhythm'	"Day's End"
11:45 "Swing Club"	Vaughn Monroe's Orch	John Kirby's Orchestra	**Frank Gagen's Orch**	**News Service**

Around The Hub

For the rest of his years as a golf professional, Harold "Jug" McSpaden will serve at the Winchester Country Club, according to a new arrangement announced yesterday by John P. Carr, President of the club. In addition to his new contract, McSpaden and Mrs. McSpaden have been made honorary members of the club with full privileges.

* * *

Tied for low net in the weekly tournament of the Newspapermen's Golf Association at the Oakley Country Club yesterday were Matt Green of the Boston Globe and G. F. Dutton of the Boston Post. Green shot 88—78, and Dutton 81—78. The association's annual turkey tournament, scheduled Monday, has been postponed until Oct. 28 on a course yet to be selected.

* * *

Joe Hunt of the Naval Academy grid squad and member of the United States Davis Cup team, has been ordered to turn in his football uniform. Coach "Swede" Larson, who has praised Hunt's work on the Middies' "B" team, was apparently thinking of the 1941 tennis season when he instructed the Navy athlete to quit football for the rest of the season in order to rest his injured leg.

* * *

The time-honored "quad" track meet (Harvard, Dartmouth, Cornell and Yale) which annually closed the indoor track season in the Hub has been lost to Boston. The financial burden proved too much. Now the schoolboys will be wondering what they will do. In recent years the annual Bay State schoolboy meet has been held in the Boston Garden on the afternoon of the quadrangular affair.

Only three major track meets remain for Boston fans: Veterans of Foreign Wars games, Jan. 11; the K. of C. meet, Jan. 25 and the B. A. A. meet, Feb. 15.

* * *

The annual meeting of the Eastern Yacht Club takes place tonight at 8 in the Harvard Club of Boston.

Brown Short-Handed

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 22 (AP)—Brown's injury problem still loomed large as the Bears opened preparations yesterday for Saturday's major game test here with Holy Cross. Bill Crooker, center; Bob Priestley, right end, and Arnold Eggert and Johnny Occhiello, guards, all first team regulars who were kept out of the Tufts game last Saturday, still are several days away from top form. It won't be known until later in the week whether or not they will be ready to play.

Pro Hockey Makes Its Winter Debut in the Northwest in First Week in November

Spokane's Re-entry Assures Section a Four-Team League

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Professional ice hockey makes its winter debut in the Northwest the first week in November, and pre-season plans point to the most successful competition in many years.

With the re-entry of a Spokane team in the Northwest League, a four-team combination is again assured, along with Seattle, Portland, and Vancouver, British Columbia. The last three teams played alone last season, and it was difficult to sustain interest with just a three-team league.

More important than the mere entry of a Spokane team, is the fact that the Eastern Washington aggregation will be on an equal playing strength with the other teams. Spokane was in the league in 1938, but had such an inferior team that they were a poor drawing card.

Stars With Spokane

This year player deals have been consummated whereby some of the best puckmen in the Northwest have gone to the Spokane club. From the Vancouver team that won the championship last year comes Lude Palm, high scoring right wing. Seattle's ace left wing, Ralph Blythe, is going to Spokane along with Bert Scharfe, center with Portland for the past four years.

A forward line of these three players will make a powerful offense for Spokane. And when you add the colorful, rough and tumble Sammy McAdam at one defense, and Don Emery, former Gonzaga college leader, at the other back post, it looks like a strong all-round team. Danny Edge will manage the Spokane squad, and McAdam will be playing coach.

Seattle is also in for a new deal in hockey, after finishing in the cellar last year. Taking the tip from citizen Emil Sick who purchased a seventh place Seattle baseball club and developed a championship team, three local business men are taking over the hockey promotion in Seattle.

Carnations to Fans

A fuel dealer, a florist, and a coal mine owner are the new operators of the Seattle hockey franchise. The fuel dealer, Folger Peabory, Seattle's No. 1 hockey fan, says the new team will be colorful at least, with flashy new uniforms. The florist, Jerry O'Neill, claims he will give carnations to all the fans. And the coal mine owner, Pete Pergolios, is going to sponsor a contest to get a new name for the team, formerly called the Seahawks.

What this triumvirate lacks in hockey knowledge will be supplied by the capable manager they have hired, Danny Fox. Fox had charge of the Seattle team once before, and did a good job. He has been East the past few weeks, picking up talent from the major league clubs.

Already signed for Seattle are four promising newcomers, Herb Burron, Paul Lord, Jack Tomson, and Herman Gruhn. Burron was a sharp-shooting center with the Detroit Pontiacs last year; Lord a right wing playing under Cox last year at Wichita; Tomson a defense man with Springfield and the New York Americans; and Gruhn a left wing with Calgary.

Veterans who will return to the Seattle puck squad are Dave Downie, Frank Daley, Hal Tabor, and Glenn Vickers in the forward wall, and John Houbregs at defense.

Portland will have another strong team under the direction of Bobby Rowe and the coaching of Red Conn. Yet the Buckaroos will be weakened by the loss of goalie Andy Aitkenhead, who has retired after many years of ironclad goal defense for Portland.

Canadian Youngsters

Vancouver will have some brilliant new Canadian youngsters to help the veterans in striving to maintain the prestige of championship hockey. Guy Patrick remains in charge of operations for the Lions.

A new rule has been adopted by the league that will seriously handicap the development of young talent. To cut down expenses, the hockey moguls decided to limit teams to 11 men at home, and 10-man traveling squads.

The hockey teams will probably find it difficult to draw crowds the first few weeks, while the football season is in full sway. Once the gridiron sport dwindles into December obscurity, hockey becomes the No. 1 spectator sport—that is, until basketball takes its place in January. But there are always enough hockey fans to maintain interest during the entire season.

Sport Siftings

Twenty-two graduates of the University of Illinois are head football coaches at colleges and universities throughout the country according to the 1940 official Spalding football guide. . . . University of Missouri has a sophomore back named Harry Ice. He is nicknamed "Slippery."

★ ★ ★

Bill Daley, 200-pound Minnesota fullback, is one of the most promising sophomore players in the Big Ten Conference. . . . A Quarterbacks' Club has been organized in St. Louis. It meets Wednesdays. . . . And to think that Cuba should win the "World's" amateur baseball championship with the United States tied with Nicaragua for second!

★ ★ ★

If Bobby Blood of Amherst were on a big college eleven he would receive considerable consideration for all-America honors. . . . West Point football has two new records charged up against it already this season. This is the first year Williams has ever scored a point against the Cadets and Cornell's 45-to-0 victory was the worst defeat in Cadet gridiron history.

★ ★ ★

Mississippi State has not defeated Auburn on the gridiron since 1930, and has won only three of the 17 games they have played since 1905, the last victory coming in 1930. . . . Touch football is a very popular intramural sport at Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

★ ★ ★

Eugene, Oregon, has a Quarterback Club which is sponsored by the Junior Chamber of Commerce. . . . Canisius College has a fine punter in Fullback Colella. He made a quick kick in the game against Niagara that carried 77 yards in the air. . . . Union College alumni and friends interested in football are raising a fund to purchase a motion picture camera for the athletic department.

★ ★ ★

Union College is to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of its football rivalry with Hamilton the night before this year's contest with an all-college dance. The game takes place Nov. 16. . . . Tom Cochran, tackle on the Haverford eleven, is 6ft. 4in. tall and weighs 260 pounds. . . . This is Purdue's fifty-third year of intercollegiate football.

★ ★ ★

University of Detroit has a play in which the center eventually carries the ball. This is because the center, Vincent Banonis, would be a great fullback if he was not needed at center. . . . There were eight 200-pounders on the Detroit squad when it started practice. . . . Henry Piper, sophomore backfield candidate at Detroit, is a brother of Jimmy Piper who was one of the best backs the Titans have had in several years.

Led the Nation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—According to the American Football Statistical Bureau, the 1939 University of Tennessee football team led the nation in team total performance ratings. The rating gave the Volunteers a total of 1250.7 points.

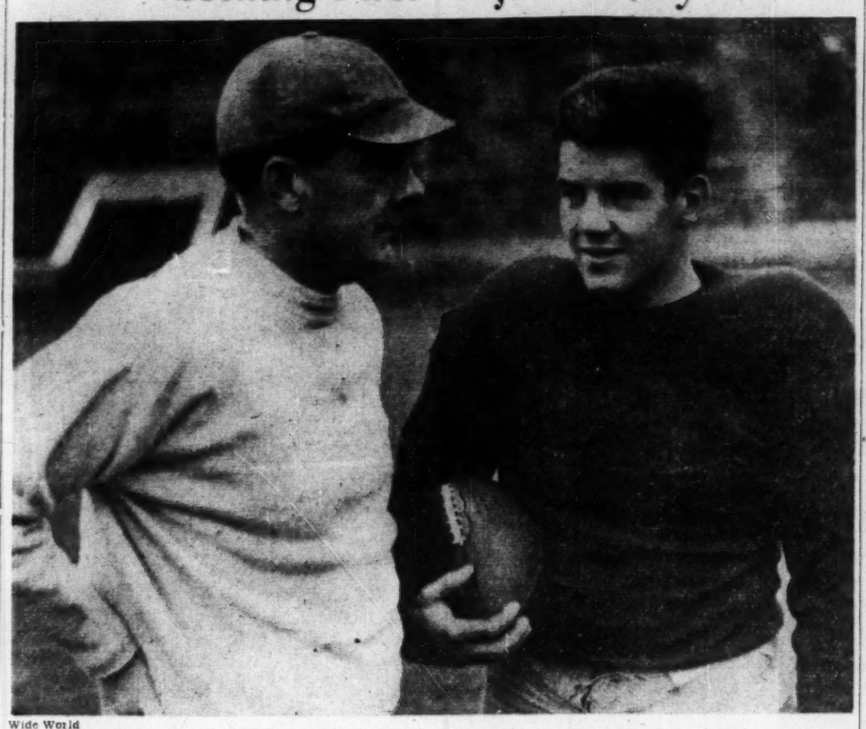
Illegal Pass

ATHENS, Ga., Oct. 22 (AP)—Cameraman Buster Birdsong of the University of Georgia athletic department said today motion pictures of the Georgia-Columbia football game disclosed that the Lions' winning touchdown was scored on an illegal forward pass.

Georgia lost, 13-19. The Bulldogs were leading, 13-12, in the fourth period when Columbia's fullback tossed the ball to a halfback after a five-yard gain through the line. It was intended as a lateral, Birdsong said, but the motion pictures showed the ball actually traveled several yards forward. Officials did not rule the pass illegal.

Coach Wallace Butts declined comment except to say the game was over, Georgia had lost, and the incident was closed. None of the Georgia coaches challenged the ruling of the officials after the game, but Sports Editor Ed Danforth of the Atlanta Journal, in his Monday roundup, said he believed the motion pictures would show the ball had been thrown forward, instead of laterally or backward.

Seeking First Major Victory



Wide World

HANOVER, N. H.—Head Coach Earl Blaik (left) and Capt. Lou Young, Jr., guard, review season in which they have lost three straight games to Franklin and Marshall, Columbia, and Yale, and seek ways and means to score their first major victory of the season this Saturday, against Harvard, in the stadium.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today A Year Ago

Ward Cuff kicked three field goals as New York football Giants beat Chicago Bears 16-13 before 58,693 fans.

Three Years Ago

University of Pittsburgh announced new athletic policy, granting aid to football players only on same basis as other students and limiting schedule.

Five Years Ago

Charles (Gabby) Hartnett, Chicago Cubs catcher, named as National League's most valuable player.

Norwegian Woman Skier in Canada

TORONTO (CP)—Women skiers in Eastern Canada may have new, formidable competition this year from a former women's champion of Norway, Turid Jesperson.

Miss Jesperson, arrived a few days ago, is doing her bit here now as a stenographer at the headquarters of the Royal Norwegian Air Force but hopes to find time for some skiing this winter. However, her notable international skiing achievements seem unimportant to her now after what she has gone through in recent months, she says.

Miss Jesperson, who has competed in ski events in Sweden, Germany, Italy, Switzerland and the United States, served Norway's ski troops with a women's auxiliary organization. The Germans did not dare follow Norwegian troops into the woods, she said. When a German had to operate alone he "isn't very brave."

Her escape from Norway in a cargo boat was marked by a German air attack when the ship was three days out. "Fortunately they didn't have any bombs left; they only machine-gunned us," she said.

Coming American Hockey Season Should Be Easy

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)—After the iron-man role he essayed last year playing with both his Springfield Indians and the New York Americans, the coming American League Hockey season should be a virtual breeze for Owner Eddie Shore.

The great defense man will confine his playing to the American League only and that fact gives added weight to his prediction that the Springfield club will be at least 25 per cent stronger than last season's team.

"I don't know yet just what the makeup of the team will be," Shore admits. "But it will be a stronger club—25 per cent stronger—and we may come through and win the championship."

Open Season Oct. 30

Shore, who left for Ottawa to begin the conditioning of his club, said before his departure that the team would be in the formative stage until they returned here for an Oct. 27 exhibition before the opening game with Philadelphia on Oct. 30.

One thing is certain, however. There probably won't be a stronger defense combination in the league than Owner Shore and Frank Beisler, a veteran of last season's club and one of the half dozen holdovers who give Shore's squad a nice mixture of experience and youth.

Sold Grant

During the off season Shore sold his veteran goalie, Bennie Grant, to St. Paul. But he still has Alfie Moore to guard the nets and is pretty high on young Charlie Raynor, who performed with the Kenora Thistles last season. The pair will probably split the goalie duties.

Behind himself and Beisler in the defense posts, he has Rhys Thomson, purchased from Les Canadiens, of the National League, and Jack Dyte, a husky youngster obtained from the Baltimore Orioles of the eastern amateur circuit.

Young Forward Line

Eddie figures that his young forward line of Art Thurier, Larry Thibeault and Chuck Corrigan may surprise the league in the coming race. The trio has flashed some expert passing in preliminary workouts and may prove hard to stop during the season.

Forward holdovers from last year include Norm Scholtz and Max Kaminsky, and the purchase of Glen Brydson from New Haven is expected to add strength to whatever line he fits into as the season opens.

Eddie is hopeful, too, that he'll pick up a player or two from his pal "Red" Dutton of the New York Americans. Shore's club and the Amerks have a working agreement and Eddie knows that "Red" will give him whatever help he can.

Yehudi!

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—In the opening football game of the season, Head Coach Watt Fugate of Thomas Jefferson High School, substituted freely.

After one wholesale substitution, the quarterback called for a play over left tackle. It gained seven yards.

Other members of the squad began looking for the tackle to congratulate him on opening a big hole. There wasn't any left tackle. The play was run with only 10 men in the Thomas Jefferson lineup.

Canadian Football

(By the Canadian Press)

Interprovincial Union

Montreal 9, Hamilton 4.
Ottawa 41, Toronto Argos 6.

Ontario Union, Senior

Toronto Beaches 14, Sarnia Battery 8.
Balmy Beach 10, Hamilton Alerts 10.

Team Drops In On Alumni

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (AP)—A fresh breeze from the Texas plains blew into the weekly New York football writers luncheon yesterday. His name was John Clarke (Old Man Mose) Simms, who combines in one robust frame the duties of football coach, athletic director, business manager, publicity man, trainer, and part-time bus driver for St. Mary's of Texas.

Before he was through, Mose had the boys practically under the table.

Asked why St. Mary's played so many games on the road, he replied:

"Our alumni are scattered all over the country, and we feel we ought to drop in on them every once in a while."

Touchdown a Point

Speaking of St. Mary's victory over St. Anselm's at Manchester, N. H., last week end, Mose first called the score as 3-0, then quickly amended it:

"You'll have to excuse me—it really was 18-0, but our boys are in the habit of counting touchdowns at 1 point instead of 6."

After beating St. Anselm's, the St. Mary's squad took in the Harvard-Army game.

"Bill Bingham (Harvard Athletic Director) told me we might be in football for business, but Harvard wasn't," Simms declared. "Still, I noticed Harvard charged each of us $1.65 to see that game."

No Color Lines

In speaking of next Sunday's game in Brooklyn between St. Mary's and Long Island U., the Texas coach, who himself played football at Baylor, Centenary, Washington State and Hardin-Simmons, mentioned the fact that L. I. U. has a fine Negro end.

"But color lines mean nothing to our kids," he said. "They play in the North as much as in the South. Matter of fact, we'll play anybody who'll put the ball down anywhere."

Played McGill

One of St. Mary's longest previous jaunts took them up to Montreal to play McGill University in 1937. Mose, realizing the Canadians didn't know much about American football and having been asked to referee, set out to help McGill as much as possible.

"I penalized my kids 295 yards to 5 for McGill," he explained. "When St. Mary's was on the offense I'd line up behind 'em. If the play was going to the right, I'd stand to the right of our tailback. If it was going to the left, I'd stand to his left. If we were going to pass, I'd stand with my hands on my hips."

"Who won the game?" he was asked.

"Oh, we did—36-16, I think it was."

Schoolboy Gridiron Scorer

STEPHENVILLE, Texas, Oct. 22 (AP)—They call little Barney Welch half a football team and here's why:

In five games he's played 200 minutes and scored 108 points. In one game he ran up 42 points.

Other members of the Stephenville High School team have a combined total of 91.

Welch, who runs like a sage hen and is slippery as an eel, is the leading scorer among 20,000 Texas schoolboy gridders. He may also be topping the nation's point-makers.

Welch, five feet 10 and weighing 162 pounds, runs 100 yards in 10.2 seconds in a football uniform. He raced through broken fields for two-thirds of his 18 touchdowns. The others came on forward passes.

He says his teammates make him look good.

"I wouldn't get to first base without all that blocking."

But Coach Jimmie Marshall says proudly:

"He's the best broken field runner in West Texas."

Barney is playing his fourth year. The 18-year-old says he's headed for Texas A. & M.

That ought to be good news to Homer Norton, headman of the Aggie footballers.

He needs somebody who can run like a jack rabbit to offset all that publicity the University of Texas gets over Jack Crain.

Even Break Seen for The Ivy League

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (AP)—Though the customary and generally sure-pop procedure is to make any Western Conference football team the favorite over an Ivy League entry, that will hardly hold this week. With Ohio State coming to Cornell and Penn traveling out to Michigan in two of next Saturday's top games, the worst we can see for the Ivy is an even break.

From this corner, Cornell appears ready to make it two straight over Ohio State. Material is plentiful at both places, but that of the Buckeyes doesn't seem to hang together very well. The Ithacans, in scoring 112 points to 6 over Colgate, Army and Syracuse, haven't shown the slightest trace of cracking, or of overconfidence.

The Penn-Michigan game presents more of a problem. True, the Red and Blue has averaged nearly 50 points a game, and halfback Francis Xavier Reagan can do as many things as well as any back in the country. But Penn hasn't run into a team with any ability to run the ball, and certainly will get that from Michigan, with Speedboy Tom Harmon and linebucker Bob Westfall to handle the chores.

Actually, Cornell and Penn are direct opposites. From watching them on successive Saturdays, they appear to shape up this way:

Cornell is a team in every sense of the word, with at least four backs — McCullough, Murphy, Scholl and Bufalino—who can pass or run, blockers who leave nothing to chance, a line that has tremendous drive, ends who catch passes and also pick up yardage in big chunks on end-arounds, and an offense that goes off with great timing and deception.

Penn is far more of a one-man team, one that might be even ordinary, if Reagan had an off-day. With passes admittedly as their sole weapon, the Tigers completed 25 of 40 for 350 yards and three of four touchdowns—a tribute, undoubtedly, to the hurling of Dave Allerdice, who threw almost all of them, but hardly a testimonial to the strength of Penn's pass defense.

A pass defense based upon the theory of intercepting aerials rather than rushing the passer worked against Princeton, which couldn't run. Against Michigan, with Harmon able to do either, it may be something else again.

From here, it looks like Cornell over Ohio State, and Michigan over Penn.

Layden Team Seems Headed For National Grid Title

SOUTH BEND, Ind. (AP)—Notre Dame's football fortunes appear to be headed this fall for the game's big "jackpot"—an undefeated and untied season.

Thousands of fans who watched the Irish juggernaut roll over Carnegie Tech, 61 to 0, last Saturday left Memorial Stadium convinced that no team will stop the Elmer Layden eleven this campaign and that the 1940 Irish machine will take its place as one of the great combinations in the school's gridiron history.

Not Enough Work

But Coach Layden isn't optimistic, at least on the surface. He indicated after the Carnegie rout, in which he used every player on his bench in an honest effort to keep down the score, that he would have liked more opposition, not only from Tech but from the two previous victims, Georgia Tech and College of the Pacific.

"It worries me a little that my first stringers, particularly my first backfield of Bob Hargrave, Steve Juzwik, Bob Saggau and Milt Piepul, aren't getting quite enough actual game work to stay in top shape," he said.

Against Georgia Tech, which the Irish turned back, 26 to 20, the first stringers were used about 15 minutes. Last Saturday the first team backfield played only the last seven minutes of the opening period and the second quarter, never seeing action in the last half. While Carnegie didn't offer much opposition, the Irish reserves performed well, indicating that Layden's pre season concern about replacements has just about vanished.

Forget Rockne Machines

The first team line charges fast and has that characteristic of all Notre Dame forward walls—it knows how to block in the open. The backfield has speed and versatility. During the time it worked against Carnegie, veteran observers in the press box agreed that it probably will become the finest offensive quartet produced since Layden took over in 1934.

One writer remarked: "Before this season is over this team will make you forget all about those great Rockne machines."

That may be climbing quite a way out on the limb, especially when it is recalled that Knute Rockne's last team, in 1930, whipped Southern Methodist, Navy, Carnegie, Pittsburgh, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Drake, Northwestern, Army and Southern California in order. But with Illinois, Army, Navy, Iowa, Northwestern and Southern California as the remaining opponents, Layden's team appears likely to be headed for a clean sweep and a claim to national title recognition.

Star Fullback

The Irish power, certainly, hasn't been fully unleashed. Lack of work is detracting recognition from at least one star fullback, Piepul, whom many rank as the greatest fullback in a decade and possibly of all time, not excepting one of the "Four Horsemen"—Layden himself.

Piepul, a smashing fullback who also runs high and hard in the open, has not lost a yard this season.

"The Moose," Layden says of him, "can do everything."

The rest of the 1940 Irishers do everything pretty well, too.

Cyclone Vets To Be Honor Guests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa—Football stalwarts of earlier days will be honored guests as Iowa State College faces its Homecoming Day gridiron foe.

Members of Iowa State squads which roamed the gridirons in 1900, 1910 and 1930 have been invited to see the current football huskies battle of University of Oklahoma Oct. 26.

Gridiron veterans will be introduced from the field at the Cyclone-Sooner contest, which ranks as a leading mid-season Big Six Conference meeting.

Men invited to return for the Homecoming program are:

1900: James Burrows, Des Moines; Herbert Eckles, Marshalltown; Edward Evans, Carlisle; F. W. Faurot, Hallsville, Mo.; Sam Hanger, Berkeley, Calif.; Joe Meyers, Carroll; Wayne Osborne, Jefferson; Elmer Peshak, Moab, Utah; Dr. W. C. Scholly, Leon; Dr. F. T. Suit, Doudsville.

1910: E. C. Harte, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada; R. H. Hurst, San Francisco, Calif.; Chris Juhl, Osage; Roy McDonald, Bayard; H. L. McRoberts, Columbus Junction; H. F. Ringheim, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada; C. E. Scott, St. Paul, Minn.; W. A. Smith, Whittier, Calif.; R. T. Vincent, Los Angeles, Calif.

1930: Forrest Bennett, Sigourney; Roger Bowen, Clinton; Hilford Bowes, St. Paul, Minn.; Warren Duesenberg, Mason City; J. Howard Dunn, New Kensington, Pa.; Andrew Farrell, Greenbelt, Md.; Richard Grefe, Iowa City; Richard Hawk, Kansas City, Mo.; Charles Hood, Baraboo, Wis.; Ivan Impson, Ames; Webster Intermill, Leona, Wis.; Arthur Johnson, Jefferson; Wendell Johnson, East Orange, N. J.; John Moen, Bradley, Ill.; Gordon Nagel, Guthrie Center; Truman Nelson, Story City; Franklin Nolte, Odebolt; Cecil Saddoris, Denison; Robert Smith, Warren, Ohio; Frank Svoboda, Omaha, Neb.; Rudy Tegland, Billings, Mont.; Paul Trainer, Cuyahoga, Ohio; Kenneth Welles, Ames; Richard Wilcox, Marion.

Clark Releases Three

CLEVELAND, Oct. 22 (AP)—Earl (Dutch) Clark, Cleveland Rams' coach, continued to shake up his National Professional Football League squad by releasing three players who had seen little action this season.

Clark released Ken Heineman, 170-pound halfback, who once played with Texas Mines, Earl Crowder, 195-pound quarterback from Oklahoma U., and Harvey Murphy, 194-pound end formerly with Mississippi U.

The Rams last night added to their roster Connie Mack Berry, former North Carolina State end obtained from the New York Americans of the American Pro Football loop.

High Riding Cornell Team Challenged From New Quarter

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (AP)—Cornell's football team, still riding high as the country's No. 1 eleven in the eyes of the experts, was challenged from a new quarter today in the second Associated Press ranking poll of the season.

Texas A. and M., top team a year ago and runner-up last week, gave way to Notre Dame as the Irish, off their 61-0, 67-man romp over Carnegie Tech, zoomed from sixth place into second. While Cornell again hogged better than half the first-place votes—83 out of 162—Elmer Layden's crew, possibly one of the finest teams Notre Dame has had, scored heavily in the lower brackets to total 1,152 points to the Big Red's winning 1,473.

Michigan vs. Penn

If any further proof were needed that Michigan against Penn at Ann Arbor will be next Saturday's major attraction, the poll supplied it. For the nation's sports editors placed both of these all-winning teams in the first ten, keeping Michigan in third place of 18 first-place votes and 1,040 points and moving Penn up a notch to eighth with 539.

There was no change in the makeup of the top ten, but there was considerable reshuffling. The Texas Aggies went from second to fourth, with 1,037 points; Tennessee retained fifth place, on 880; Minnesota, winner over Washington, Nebraska and Ohio State, climbed to sixth with 817; Northwestern slid from fourth to seventh, 592, and Stanford, up from tenth to ninth on 350 points, changed places with Boston College, which got 334.

Cornell should get its biggest mid-season test this week end, when Ohio State, beaten twice but anxious to get revenge for that 1939 trimming, comes to Ithaca. Notre Dame, meanwhile, will tackle Illinois; Texas A. and M. will play Baylor, which knocked Villanova out of the all-winning ranks last Saturday; Tennessee will play Florida; Minnesota faces Iowa, which upset the Gophers a year ago; Northwestern, which apparently will have to get along without Bill deCorrevont, will meet Indiana, and Stanford will face a major obstacle in its Coast Conference hopes in comebacking Southern California.

Only Boston College, which ran all over Idaho its last time out, will have a comparatively easy assignment. The Eagles play little St. Anselm's, which has proved tough on occasion in the past, but doesn't seem to have what it takes to halt Frank Leahy's team this year.

The task of trying to rank the leaders proved too much for several of the voters. Three of them lumped Fordham together with nine of the top ten (Stanford omitted) as on a par. Another ranked Cornell, Notre Dame, Michigan, Texas Aggies, Tennessee, Minnesota, Northwestern and Fordham as equals, followed by Clemson and Boston College.

The rankings (points figured on 10-9-8-7, etc., basis, first-place votes in parentheses)

1—Cornell (83)	1,473
2—Notre Dame (30)	1,152
3—Michigan (28)	1,040
4—Texas A & M (15)	1,037
5—Tennessee (6)	880
6—Minnesota (8)	817
7—Northwestern	592
8—Penn	539
9—Stanford	350
10—Boston College	334

Second Ten—11—Fordham 304; 12—Texas 107; 13—Clemson 91; 85; 14—Mississippi 91; 80; 15—Georgetown 38; 16—Washington 28; 17—Southern California 13; 18—Nebraska 12; 19—Southern Methodist 11; 20—Columbia 8.

Also Ran—Penn State 6, Ohio State and Detroit 5 each, Baylor, Duke and Navy 4 each, California 3, Mississippi State, Georgia Tech, Texas Tech and Wake Forest 2 each, Missouri and Colorado 1 each.

Punts and Passes

By the Associated Press

NOTRE DAME, Ind. — While fans are hailing the Notre Dame team as one of the best Irish outfits on record, Coach Elmer Layden is busy digging up alibis. It seems he said before the season that he would know after the third game how good his boys were. Now he wants to wait until after Saturday's clash with Illinois because "Georgia Tech and Carnegie were crippled and not as effective as we expected them to be."

★ ★ ★

PHILADELPHIA—Maybe this helps to explain why Penn's Frank Reagan is the East's leading football scorer. After practice he continues to carry a football around in his hands, putting it down only long enough to take a shower and dress.

"Just a little homework to prevent fumbling," he explains.

★ ★ ★

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—Although Tulane lost its first three games this season before breaking through against Rice last Saturday, the Greenies have North Carolina fans worried about this week's game. The Tar Heels point out Tulane has much the same squad that earned a high ranking last season, but has been held back by injuries, and they're afraid the Green Wave is just about ready to break over their team.

★ ★ ★

STILLWATER, Okla. — Every time the Oklahoma Aggies play the University of Arizona on the latter's home grounds it gives an Oklahoma coach a chance to see some new country. In 1932, it was Lynn Waldorf, now at Northwestern, and in 1937 Ted Cox, now at Louisiana State. Next Saturday's game will give Jim Lookabaugh, new Aggie coach, his first trip to Phoenix for a game.

★ ★ ★

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—The way coaches Harvey Harman of Rutgers and Tad Wieman of Princeton may be looking at it this week, it might have been better if Princeton and Rutgers never had played that original game of football back in 1369. Rutgers has won three games, but has lost one important player through injuries in each. Jim Wallace, who had been elected Rutgers captain for the Princeton game, met with a mishap and won't play. As for Princeton, the Tigers are trying to shake off a two-game losing streak.

★ ★ ★

WASHINGTON — It may seem like a risky business in view of the popularity of pessimism in football circles, but Georgetown's publicity department has come out with the slogan "Georgetown has everything." It seems to be justified, however, for the Hoyas haven't been beaten since 1937, and some of the players who were standouts last year are second stringers or alternate first-team players this season.

★ ★ ★

DETROIT—Warning to Villanova: five seniors on the Detroit squad are looking for a victory Sunday because they've never seen one over the Wildcats. In the past three years as spectators or participants, they've watched Villanova win three games, each by seven points.

Eagles Buy Stein

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The New Haven Eagles of the International-American Hockey League announce the purchase of Phil Stein, goalie, from the Toronto Maple Leafs.

Stein, who played with Syracuse two years ago and with Toronto last year, replaces Wilf Cude, now with the Canadiens. The new goalie has already joined the team at St. Hyacinthe, Quebec.

Dartmouth Mistakes

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 22 (AP)—Dartmouth's football squad was dismissed early yesterday after the coaches went over Yale game mistakes with the various players.

The squad is expected to be at full strength for Saturday's invasion of Harvard Stadium. Today, the first two elevens scrimmaged against the freshman team, which was primed with Harvard plays.

Redskins Emerge As Pace-Setter

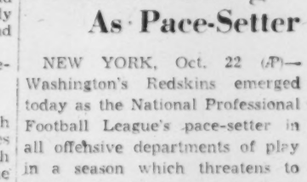
NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (AP)—Washington's Redskins emerged today as the National Professional Football League's pace-setter in all offensive departments of play in a season which threatens to become the all-time scoring high in the loop's history.

In rolling over the Philadelphia Eagles Sunday, the Redskins boosted their totals to 147 points for the season, 1,687 yards gained in their five games, and 73 forward passes completed in 116 tries for a 62 per cent efficiency average. In each department, they were well out in front of all rivals.

Topped by the 34 points the Redskins piled up against Philadelphia the league as a whole scored 166 points yesterday, for a 37-per-game average. This total brought the season's aggregate to 868 points in 28 games, and pushed the average up to 31 per game, highest the loop has ever enjoyed. Last year's record-breaking mark was an even 30 a game.

Closest to the Redskins in team offense were Green Bay's Packers, with 1,630 yards gained and 113 points in five games. With Davey O'Brien's incessant pitching, Philadelphia has completed the most passes, 75, but this number was out of 176 attempts.

Defensively, the New York Giants, holding their rivals to 829 yards and 52 points in five games, and Detroit's Lions, allowing their foes only 45 points, were the league standouts.



Schools—Colleges
Home Study

Youth and Its Elders—Comrades in Responsibility?

Parents—Teachers
Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Interviewing Youth

Toward Bridging the Gulf Between the Generations

The Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

By Kimmis Hartley Hendrick
Especial to The Christian Science Monitor
Los Angeles

Youth yearns to talk things over with its elders.

But in too many cases, or so it appears to me, young people and their older associates speak different dialects, albeit the language is fundamentally the same.

A young woman member of a church group of junior college age boys and girls, a group with whom Mrs. Hendrick and I spent a stimulating evening not long ago, illustrated this when she referred to her own high school years. For her family, she said, they had been years of financial difficulty; for herself, they had been years of trying to "keep up" with her girl friends—of trying to act as though she had just as much as anybody else. It was a false position, but only now is she finding that sham isn't necessary. Only now is she learning, through her own experience, what she feels her parents might have taught her: a sense of true values.

"The biggest part of security," she concluded, "is the ability to face and to solve the personal and mental problems which confront us as we grow older."

This is a significant definition. It came after I had spent the better part of an evening trying to coax out of her young friends some definition of security not couched altogether in terms of money. I commend it as an intelligent expression of what youth needs from the older generation.

Consisting of Ignorance?

If there is a gulf between the generations—and all but one of these 20 young people insisted that there is—perhaps it consists mainly of ignorance on the part of youths and adults of the real necessities of humane living. Even their teachers, alleged one chap, have little genuine concern for the careers of those whom they are claiming to direct. I challenged this because I knew it was by no means entirely true; but even when discounted, it is a sobering implication.

It prompted me to seek an interview with a man whose work for youth is highly esteemed by young and old alike. Allan Hunter, author of "Adventurous Youth" and other books, maintains friendships with young people on a world-wide scale. If anyone can interpret the generations to each other, he's the one who can do it.

And he feels that the generations are drawing closer together. Perhaps he can say this because, as he grows older, he cherishes his own youthful idealism the more ardently. Perhaps it is because he has discovered underneath youth's cynicism the more important fact of youth's honesty. He thinks the questioning, challenging attitude on the part of youth is entirely wholesome. He thinks it is the evidence of a spiritual quest which will not be stopped, and is not being stopped, even in places where concentration camps threaten liberty.

Allan Hunter has no disbelief in youths' sincerity. That is one qualification which I have not failed to note in every adult who proves himself an effective adviser to young people. It prevents, for instance, putting the label "soft" on those young men and women who ask, when they contemplate marriage, some financial help from their parents during the first year.

This, by the way, is an aspect of security which needs to be debated. From some, such a demand represents nothing more than an indication that self-reliance has faded away. Some young people, on the other hand, point out with complete justification that their own parents were often helped, when they got married, by a gift of land from the family farm. Is it because wages so often constitute property today that parents are less willing to give their children a "start"?

It may very well be, of course, that parents are just as eager to help as they ever were. I happen to know of many homes in which, while ultimate self-responsibility is fully appreciated, everything is done on the part of parents to further in their children's lives those same ideals of sharing and co-operation which the parents themselves have cherished all the way along.

Each One Responsible

In one home to which Mr. Hunter sent me, for example, I found a perfect illustration of youth finding fellowship with maturity. There were three teen-aged boys in that house, and every one of them was a responsible party to all the plans and problems which confronted their father and mother. Generation was not set against generation there: rather, a common purpose engaged every one's attention, and each was expected to do his part. If Father had to pay the household bills, Bob did not forget that his job was enough success in school to guarantee his entrance into the technical college of his choice.

It has interested me to find that the Methodist Church, in which youth activities are prominent, has recently taken a step in much the same direction being followed by the parents of that family. It now requires that the appointed delegates to all church conferences include a proportion of young people under 30. Many a public welfare organization might emulate this spirit, as was pointed out to me not long ago by the Secretary of the nation-wide Co-ordinating Councils, Inc. For service clubs to sponsor an annual Boys' Day, he suggested, is by no means enough. What is needed is an all-year-round association of youth with maturity. Organized labor is looking in this direction, and the motive may well be responsibility rather than expediency.

One Youth Round Tabler once quoted a great Frenchman's definition of greatness as "a thought in youth carried out in ripened years." In your opinion, what more can we do to insure the safety and unfoldment of those brave visions which, were they followed far into adulthood, might inspire the world?

This is the second of six articles by Mr. Hendrick. The first ran in the Youth Round Table, Sept. 24.

1. The back door of glamour: Emerson College students at work in the new stagecraft shop, where scenery for the new theater is designed and painted. Emerson College is a co-educational school in Boston, specializing in speech, drama, and literature in their many aspects and modern versions (including, of course, radio work). 2. The new mechanical-saw shop in the theater workshops. The two students are at work on scenery for "Hamlet." 3. Technical Director Robert J. Wade explains to two Emerson juniors how the portable switchboard of the stage lighting system works. 4. A radio broadcasting class under the direction of Arthur F. Edes, about to give the "go-ahead" signal. Professor William Howland Kenney, right, looks on. The students about to broadcast are behind a glass partition. 5. "Hamlet in Shirtsleeves," this might be called. Rehearsals are now going on under the direction of Mrs. Gertrude Binley Kay, and the play will be presented "in modern dress" next month.

From Horses to Hamlet—In the Stable That Became a College Theater

Thumps of Hoofs Changed to Pounding of Hammers as Students of Speech and Drama Rehearse for the Next Emerson College Production

By Emily Seaber Parcher
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In the days when everyone on Beacon Street in Boston owned a span of horses and had stables in his own back yard, there was built a long low brick building backing up to what is now the Esplanade on Charles River Basin. This served as stables for the houses in front of it. It was really a good looking building; not our idea of a stable at all. So last year when the directors of Emerson College (which now occupies the buildings on the Beacon Street front) suggested that it might be turned into a Little Theater, there were those who saw great possibilities.

Architects were called in and plans drawn, and now, a year later, Emerson College (a dramatic college which awards both a B.A. and a B.L.I. degree) has one of the best equipped theaters of its size in the vicinity. The most interesting part of all, is that much of the work has been done and is being done by the students, under the direction of Robert J. Wade, the technical director.

Make Their Own Sets

The students of course are constantly working on dramatics. In the past they have sometimes hired scenery, sometimes patched up what little they had. Now at last, they can actually use sets of their own making, on their own stage, as well as having adequate storage space for them in the new building Emerson has taken over this year.

Many are the wonders they create! The pillars in Macbeth for instance, which look like heavy stone columns from the front of the theater! They are nothing but wooden slatting, bent into shape by the students, covered with stretched canvas and painted. They were made in conjunction with an eight-foot circle which has been used by itself many times since. It was repainted and covered with glittering frostwork for "The Yellow Jacket," and then revamped for part of the setting in a pantomime. This year the students will rebuild it for "Hamlet." And speaking of "Hamlet" . . . through the foresight of Harry Seymour Ross, president of Emerson, who has played the first gravedigger in "Hamlet" many times, there was a special section of the theater floor so built that it can be lowered to make a burial place for Ophelia.

The lighting for this well-equipped Little Theater, both in front of and behind the curtain, is about as complete as anything could be. Concealed lighting, set in the ceiling, is used over the audience; then, instead of footlights the stage is lit up with x-ray borders set against a ceiling beam several feet in front, and so adjusted as to throw light exactly where it is needed. These ceiling lights give the same effect as footlights (which the students use only in experimental work) and are used with regular overhead lights, the spots and adjustable floods.

Sound Effects And Other Fixings

An interesting bit of history is connected with the lighting switchboard, which is behind the scenes. It belonged to a New York play called "The Ladder," which was sponsored by a wealthy Brockton (Mass.) man. When the play folded up, Emerson College was able to procure one of its three portable lighting boards. This looks like a large roll-top desk (without the rolled top). Plugs for everything are there: theater lights, spots, overheads and floods, including even a plug for sound effects. For the play "Our Town," which the Senior Class produced last year, this had an electric motor attached, which was run loudly or softly, as was needed, for the offstage lawnmower effect in the second act.

The recently acquired building attached to the theater, has been made over into classrooms for such dramatic work as costume design, make-up, scenery design and execution, dancing and so forth. One floor is devoted to dressing and make-up rooms, another to sewing and fitting rooms, with ample storage space for costumes. Downstairs, near the stage, is a large room formerly a kitchen, which is now used for making and painting scenery. Nearby are tremendous closets lined with shelves and cubby holes for storage of stage 'props.' Some of these, such as a thirteenth-century musical instrument, are also made by the students. Down the hall is the shop, where special bits of scenery are cut out and sanded.

Graduates Serve In Many Fields

After graduation many of the students continue with their dramatic work and go on the stage or into the movies. Others open studios, where they teach voice and dramatics; still others become school teachers where they are constantly being called up to take a hand in play producing. Then all their powers of ingenuity which were developed at Emerson, are called into play. Not only must they be able to coach dramatics, but they must know interpretation, stage lighting, how to make and put together scenery, costume designing, stage settings, and how to teach people to project their voices and personalities across the footlights.

All these things are, of course, taught at Emerson; all these things and many more. Radio work is making huge strides. The college is equipped with a complete sound room where the students learn to broadcast. At the begining of the year there are records made of their voices. These records are played back to them from time to time so the students can study the improvements they are making.

The radio courses at Emerson are becoming more and more popular. Arthur F. Edes, who for fifteen years was connected with Station WEEI in Boston, estimates that there are at least 15 women and 55 men announcers that have at one time been his students at Emerson. At some of his special men's classes he has limited the students to those whose voices and speaking ability show a definite promise. In this way Emerson keeps up its high standards, which it must maintain in order to remain at the top in its special line of work.

You Need Never Be Mixed About Verbs With Collective Nouns

And With Nouns of Measurement Follow the Same Rule

Help Yourself to Easy English—4
52 Tuesday and Saturday lessons

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman and La Vaun Nickel
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A. Collective Nouns ("noun" means "name"). We have learned that if a subject is singular, its verb is singular; if a subject is plural, its verb is plural. However, we find many words in English so flexible that they have both a singular and a plural meaning. We call them COLLECTIVE NOUNS. Examples are army, board (of persons), class, club, choir, committee, flock, family, herd, jury, team. Shall we use a singular or a plural verb with these collective nouns?

Example:

The jury (it) IS unanimous in its verdict.

The jury (they) ARE divided in their thinking.

Why do we use a singular verb in the first sentence and a plural verb in the second? In the first sentence the members of the jury agree; therefore, the jury (it) acts as ONE UNIT. In this meaning, *jury* is singular and requires a singular verb. In the second sentence, the members of the jury disagree; therefore, the jury (they) act SEPARATELY. In this meaning *jury* is plural and requires a plural verb.

A Logical Rule

There is a logical rule governing nouns of this type. Have you guessed what it is? When the members of a collective noun act as ONE UNIT, we use a singular verb; when the members act as SEPARATE INDIVIDUALS, we use a plural verb.

B. Nouns of Measurement.

Example:

Ten dollars IS the price of that book.

Seven years IS the time allotted for the research.

Why do we use a singular verb with each subject (Ten dollars, Seven years)? Because we consider each subject as ONE UNIT of measurement. Words like days, months, years, dollars, and yards we call NOUNS OF MEASUREMENT. Such nouns when preceded by a numeral (like one, two, three) show a definite measuring amount; in such cases we use a singular verb. These nouns when not preceded by a numeral do not show one definite unit; in these cases we use a plural verb.

Example: The *years* of his life *are* many.

Exercise 1

First find the subject and decide whether it is singular or plural; then write the singular verb *is* or the plural verb *are*. Method: If the subject means ONE UNIT, use a singular verb; if the subject means SEPARATE UNITS, use a plural verb.

1. The board —— sending a letter.
2. The board —— disagreeing in a friendly manner.
3. Twelve years —— to be spent in preparation.
4. My college class —— having its reunion this year.
5. My college class —— scattered over the entire country.
6. The audience —— generous with its applause.
7. The committee —— ready with its report.
8. The team —— pleased with their letters.
9. The team —— pleased with its trophy.
10. Six yards —— the amount I desire.

Answers

Exercise 1: 1—(verb) is . . . (subject) board (acting as a unit); 2—are . . . board (acting separately); 3—is . . . Twelve years (acting as a unit of time); 4—is . . . class (acting as a unit); 5—are . . . class (acting separately); 6—is . . . audience (acting as a unit); 7—is . . . committee (acting as a unit); 8—are . . . team (acting separately); 9—is . . . team (acting as a unit); 10—is . . . Six yards (acting as a unit).

For Fruitful Living

The task of education is the development, in each individual, of the fullest possible understanding of himself, of his relations to other men, and of the world in which he lives; its goal is fruitful living, in action, thought, and faith.—Modern Language Journal and Language Leaflets.

Through the Editor's Window

"Children in a World of Violence"

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In a world where brutality and aggression have been forced upon peace-loving nations, parents and teachers are asking what can be done to keep the children of these and other peaceful people from becoming hardened to the cruelty and oppression they cannot help hearing and reading about, even in some cases experiencing. Lawrence K. Frank in his article "Children in a World of Violence" (Progressive Education for October) has one answer. "We must help children now to experiences that will keep alive their sensibilities."

By this he means that we all—both home and school—must think more about human contacts, and must help children to experience generous, helpful and loving relationships with one another, with their parents, teachers, grown-up friends—"that they may come to adult years with the sensibilities and spontaneous feelings for living and especially for warm, affectionate human relations."

The school and to a large extent the home have, he maintains, ignored this side of the child's life. The school has been concerned with the intellectual. The home on its part has been inclined to suppress any affection as sentimental on the ground that expression of "feeling" is a sign of weakness. Cold impersonality, "detachment," have been sought as of more worth.

* * *

Mr. Frank would have us give to affectionate human relations importance they deserve. Hate, brutality, self-glorification and a willingness to override others in order to satisfy personal or national greed, he sees as a result of frustrated lives, lives lacking normal and wholesome human relationships.

"Teachers must see human beings as the most important parts of life. Teacher to teacher, teacher to child, teacher to parent, parent to child, education must help develop good human relations." This is the theme of Mr. Frank's discussion.

This sort of thing is not achieved through studying merely ABOUT something, but rather through experience. Right relations between Dad and his boy, mother and daughter, are essential. As he puts it: They are achieved not by drill but "by giving each child a feeling of personal worth and dignity, of the legitimacy of emotional expression, especially of love and affection."

* * *

Teachers, Mr. Frank says, can help growing boys and girls to be rid of any feeling that it is fine to be "hard boiled." Children can preserve spontaneity of feeling if rightly encouraged. They can learn this through every ordinary school experience. For example, through novels, plays, poetry, and motion pictures children can be made sympathetically aware of others, but they must be guided to become so.

In like manner, although Mr. Frank does not go into this, Mother, Dad, and the grandparents can use home experiences more effectually to encourage friendly affectionate relations.

"If we cherish any hopes for the future and seek a society dedicated to human values, our educational process in the home and in the schools must accept this responsibility for developing the insights that will conserve and extend those values," Mr. Frank points out.

* * *

"Children in a World of Violence" need to realize the eternal reality of love; and learn, as do their elders, that if we can hope to build a world worth living in when all this is over, we must be encouraging and developing in one another the sorts of qualities we wish to have this world express.

A Tuesday Column

For Local Attention To Needs of Youth

The American Youth Commission recommends that local communities turn their attention to the problems of their own youth, to an examination of the degree to which the needs of those youth are being met, and to the initiation of realistic programs of action adapted to local conditions.

There is little time to lose. As the Commission said in an earlier statement, "Society in each generation has an obligation to provide for youth full opportunities for vocational exploration, training, and public service. The existence of a world crisis, by making clear to the nation the need for internal as well as external strength, serves only to emphasize this present obligation. Much time has been lost and too many young people already have a history of frustration and wasted years. There is all the more reason for strengthening this weak point in the national fabric as soon as possible, now that its dangerous nature is evident."

—American Youth Commission

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Japan Seeks Another Pact For More Oil

BATAVIA, Netherlands East Indies, Oct. 22 (AP)—Reliable sources asserted today no new contract to sell Netherlands East Indies oil to Japan has been signed, as repeatedly reported in Tokyo.

The only material progress made up to now by Japanese negotiators, it was said, has been the acceptance by the Japanese as a basis for discussion of an offer by oil companies to deliver certain quantities of oil now on hand for next month.

These sources said this would not involve any shifting of existing markets and contracts.

Japanese reports said Japan reached a contract agreement last Saturday, but is negotiating now for larger quotas.

The present production level, sources here said, excludes the export of any large quantities of high octane (aviation) gasoline. The British have reported contracting for all the Netherlands East Indies export of this gasoline.

TOKYO, Oct. 22 (AP)—The newspaper Nichi Nichi today quoted Japanese Commerce Minister Ichizo Kobayashi on his departure from Batavia as saying that an oil agreement concluded with the Netherlands East Indies Saturday was unsatisfactory, and that Japan was negotiating for a larger quota.

The results of Kobayashi's mission to Batavia were described as generally successful, however, and it was said that he would return there after consultation with the government at Tokyo.

(Conclusion of an agreement between Japan and the Netherlands East Indies on oil was reported in Tokyo on Saturday, but on the same day the British said they had contracted for all the East Indian output of high octane gasoline, used for aviation fuel. High British sources reiterated this report Monday, saying they had no new information on Japanese-Dutch negotiations.)

There were indications in Tokyo today that Japan's objectives in the trade negotiations had not been reached, although disappointment was not apparent. It was understood that Kobayashi conducted the oil negotiations apart from all other economic questions.

(Netherlands East Indies oil is vitally interesting to Japan, where anxiety is being felt over the possibility that the United States will embargo oil shipments.)

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP)—Dutch oil wells and refineries in the Netherlands East Indies would be blown "sky high" if the Japanese attacked the islands, Lieut. Commander Harloff, chief of the Dutch airforce in Britain, said.

The Dutch officer here en route to the East Indies, said the Japanese had been so warned.

He added that the Japanese could be held off a long time if they attacked the East Indies because "there are no fifth column traitors."

Retail Auto Sales Show Gain of 25 P. C.

DETROIT (AP)—Retail sales of passenger cars and trucks during the first nine months of 1940 topped the comparable period of 1939 by 25 per cent, the Automobile Manufacturers' Association reported.

Sales of passenger cars during the nine months ending last September 30 numbered 2,483,114, up 27 per cent over the like period of last year. Commercial vehicle sales for the same period totaled 460,775, an increase of 17.5 per cent compared with last year.

The survey said that September (the model change-over period), with sales totaling 194,050, marked the 23rd consecutive month in which retail sales exceeded the comparable month of the previous year.

Bakeries Report Earnings for 1939

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission reported that the country's seven largest bakeries, excluding cracker-makers, earned an average of 8.9 per cent of their capital investment in 1939.

Individual earning rates for the corporations, which were not identified, ranged from 1.1 per cent to 24.3 per cent. Net income on the stockholders' equity after income taxes averaged 7.4 per cent of the average stockholders' investment.

U. S. Receives $3,936,709 From Loan Groups

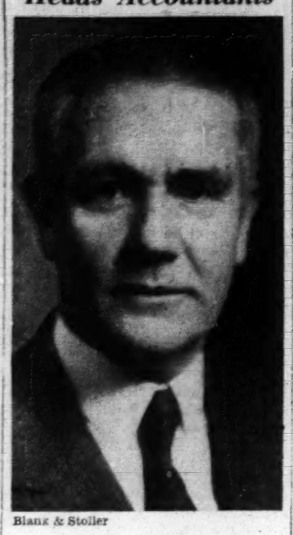
WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Home Loan Bank Board reported that the Federal Government had received a six months dividend of $3,936,709 on its investments in savings, building and loan associations.

The dividends were paid from locally owned and operated institutions which had obtained "working funds from the government during the depression and the recovery period," The board said. Current HOLC investments of this kind were given as $193,924,900 and those of the Treasury as $26,748,000.

Virginian Ry. Plans Issue

NEW YORK (AP)—The Virginian Railway asked authority to issue $2,427,000 of first lien and refunding mortgage bonds bearing 3¾ per cent interest. The bonds would be held in the company's treasury to reimburse it for expenditures not yet capitalized.

Heads Accountants



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C. Oliver Wellington

Elected President of the American Institute of Accountants, national professional society of certified public accountants in the United States. Mr. Wellington was elected at the 53d annual meeting of the Institute in Memphis.

$29,000,000 Issue Of Ohio Utility Is Offered to Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A new issue of $29,000,000 of Columbus & Southern Ohio Electric Company first mortgage bonds, 3¼ per cent series due 1970, is being publicly offered today by an underwriting group headed by Dillon, Read & Co. The bonds are priced at 107 per cent and accrued interest.

Net proceeds from the sale, estimated at $30,260,000, will be applied to the redempiton of the company's outstanding 4 and 3¼ per cent bonds which, exclusive of accrued interest, will require $29,142,880. The remainder of the proceeds is initially to become part of the company's general funds.

Upon completion of the refunding, the company will have outstanding, in addition to the $29,000,000 of first mortgage 3¼ per cent bonds, 83,601 first preferred 6 per cent shares, of $100 par value, 50,144 series "B" preferred 6½ per cent shares, of $100 par value, and 150,136 common shares without par or stated value.

The company is required by a supplemental indenture to retire for a sinking fund the new 3¼ per cent bonds, subject to a credit for bonds otherwise redeemed, at the rate of $200,000 annually over the first 10 years, $250,000 annually over the second 10 years and $275,000 annually thereafter to 1969. Redemption prices for the sinking fund commence at 107 per cent on Septemebr 1, 1941 and decrease to 100¾ per cent on September 1, 1969. Other than for the sinking fund the bonds are redeemable at any time at prices comemncing at 110 per cent and decreasing to 100 per cent on March 1, 1970.

Columbus and Southern Ohio Electric Company is controlled by the United Light and Power Company through intermediate holding companies.

Loans to Business Again Rise Sharply

WASHINGTON (AP)—Bank loans for commercial, industrial and agricultural borrowers staged their third weekly sensational rise in the period ended Oct. 16.

In 101 leading cities, the Federal Reserve Board said, the gain was $50,000,000 during the week. In the last three weeks these loans have gained $147,000,000 to a total of $4,722,000,000 in the 101 cities, and now are $436,000,000 larger than a year ago.

Principal gains last week were $19,000,000 in New York City and $16,000,000 in the Chicago district.

Mengel Cuts Down Arrears On Cumulative Preferred

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of Mengel Co. have cut down the arrears on the 5 per cent cumulative 1st preferred stock with authorization of a dividend of 62 cents a share, payable Nov. 9 to holders of record Oct. 31. On Dec. 31 this year arrears will total $4.37½ a share.

Alvin A. Voit, President, said it was expected directors would consider a further reduction in arrears later in the year when figures for the fourth quarter have developed.

Company makes wood products at plants in Kentucky, Missouri, New Jersey, North Carolina, Louisiana, and Mississippi.

United Aircraft Leases Plant for Defense Order

NEW YORK (AP)—The Hamilton Standard Propellor Division of the United Aircraft Corporation announced it has leased the plant of Lorraine Manufacturing Company at Pawcatuck, Conn., near Stonington, for two years.

The Lorraine plant will provide some 200,000 square feet of additional factory space for manufacture of propellors and training of personnel.

Approximately 1,000 workers will be employed.

Hamilton will take over the plant November 1 following alterations and operations will begin shortly after Jan. 1.

Great Britain Maintains Export Trade Despite War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The extent to which Great Britain has been able to maintain its export trade despite the exigencies of war is shown in a survey of the situation in the Monthly Letter of the Royal Bank of Canada for October.

Official returns, which have come in with remarkable promptitude and regularity, the bank stated, in spite of the pressure imposed on Government agencies, place the value of all exports for the first seven months of this year at £301,800,000 (approximately $1,200,000,000), a decline of only 2.2 per cent from the total of £308,400,000 reported for the corresponding period of 1939. Exports of domestic products have in fact increased in value, to £280,600,000 as compared with £276,600,000, a gain of 1.4 per cent.

The Government's requirements, the study continues, are of necessity given priority over all others, but in keeping with its announced policy for the promotion of exports, production for export to foreign markets, particularly to those outside the sterling area, is given precedence over output for domestic consumption in the allocation of the necessary raw materials, supplies of which are now largely under Government control.

The British war-time export policy has two principal aims: first, the expansion of exports to provide foreign exchange in order to secure the greatest possible volume of imports, and, secondly, to displace enemy trade in markets that can still be supplied from such sources.

Export Council

In order to vitalize their export program, the British Government last February established an Export Council, the announced aim being "The promotion of the greatest volume of export trade which can be achieved under the conditions of war." The Export Council maintains that arrangements adopted should depart as little as possible from the normal situation of trade so that on the cessation of hostilities the trading organism will be sound and healthy and easily adaptable to peace-time conditions. However, under conditions of war as they now exist, it is essential that exporters should receive direction and support from the Government to a degree never contemplated heretofore.

In addition to the Export Council, Great Britain has an older peace-time organization for the assistance of exporters—the Exports Credit Guarantee Department. This is a branch of the Board of Trade whose function is not to finance exports but to ensure the shipper against losses due to the insolvency of a foreign buyer, and in certain cases from inconvenience arising from undue delay in payment. Also available through this department is a transfer guarantee for "blocked exchange" that has demonstrated its value many times in recent months as one European country after another has come under the domination of Germany.

Further Declines

During the first 11 months of war, Great Britain's exports had a total value of £436,600,000 as compared with £491,400,000 in the same months one year earlier. This decrease of £54,800,000 amounts to a considerable proportion, 11.5 per cent, but £48,200,000 of this decline occurred during the first four months of hostilities, September to December, 1939. In September and October, 1939, exports declined precipitately, but during the succeeding five months losses were much smaller and in April, 1940 a gain of 32.7 per cent was recorded over the total for April, 1939. May exports continued ahead but the gain was only 3 per cent.

The intensive phase of the hostilities that commenced in May, the political repercussions that followed the entry of Italy into the war, the interruption of trade with the East through the Mediterranean Sea, the capitulation of France and the termination of trade relations with the Low Countries, all these factors had serious adverse effects upon the export trade of Great Britain and shipments declined in June to the lowest point since October, 1939, falling an additional 14 per cent in July when the value of exports was 25 per cent less than in July, 1939. During the first seven months of 1940, however, the total diminution has been only £6,600,000.

The heavy decrease in June was not confined to particular commodities but all groups of Britain's exports suffered. Shipments of foodstuffs and manufactured goods declined by 20 per cent as compared with May; raw materials were down 18 per cent. All the principal categories of manufactures, with few exceptions, shared in the downward trend. Amongst the products to show gains were cotton manufactures, up 5 per cent from the June, 1939 level; woolen goods, 6 per cent; chemicals and dyes, 10 per cent, and pottery and glassware 19.6 per cent.

One of the most severe losses was in coal shipments which fell 22 per cent from June, 1939; Italy's entry into the war caused a radical change in the outlook for this commodity. An official announcement states that a favorable feature of the June trade, however, was the extent to which exports to Canada, the United States, South America, South Africa and Australia were maintained. Shipments to these destinations continued at the high level of the three preceding months.

War Materials Retained

A large proportion of the reduction in exports since the first of June has been due to the retention of raw materials for the production of increased quantities of munitions and equipment for defense purposes and for re-equipping the troops evacuated from France. But this restriction is deemed only temporary and recent reports indicate that the situation regarding supplies of raw materials has improved to such an extent that it is now possible to resume full allotments to manufacturers who are producing for the export market.

On the whole, concludes the report, Great Britain has been comparatively successful in the maintenance of her export trade during the first eleven months of hostilities, but a great and determined effort is necessary to achieve the substantial expansion necessary. Imports have been rapidly mounting and while it is a matter of great satisfaction that supplies are being received in the British Isles in increasing volume, the upward trend in the excess of imports is a matter of grave concern as it must be met, in the last resort, by the transfer of gold reserves and the liquidation of British-owned foreign securities.

During the first 11 months of war, this excess of imports was approximately £205,000,000 greater than in the same period of the previous year. This is a relatively moderate amount but as more and more goods are received from nonsterling countries, the United States in particular, the excess of imports will become a serious drain on Great Britain's financial resources. Great Britain is attacking her export problem with the greatest vigor and it may reasonably be anticipated that the results which will be attained in coming months will exceed the truly remarkable showing achieved in the past year.

Nylon Output for Bristles to Violin Strings Has Tripled; May Quadruple

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del. — Nylon production for brush bristles, surgical instruments, fishing leaders, violin strings, and a growing roster of uses other than hosiery has tripled since Jan. 1 and will be quadrupled this autumn, it is announced by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

Capacity at the Arlington, N. J., nylon monofilament plant of the Plastics Department has increased from 60,000,000 linear feet per month at the beginning of the year to 150,000,000 feet in August and is expected to reach 225,000,000 feet before the end of the year.

Increased supplies of nylon in monofilament form are looked upon as fortifying American self-sufficiency. Material to bristle millions of brushes annually is essential to American industry. Practically all plants require special brushes of many sizes and shapes.

Hog bristles imported from Siberia, China, and India have been used heretofore. Development of nylon is relieving American manufacturers from dependence on these sources of supply.

Extending the use of nylon to fields other than textiles, the company said, will in no way curtail production of yarn for hosiery, the spinning machines at Arlington being of a different type from those required at Seaford for hosiery yarn.

Nylon monofilament is the first practicable bristle for specific brush use ever made entirely by man. Among industries already using brushes bristled with nylon are: Bottle washing, textile printing, dry cleaning, sewage dispcsal, and rug cleaning. Many special types, such as vacuum cleaner brushes and rotary dentists' brushes, also are being produced. The du Pont Company does not manufacture these brushes, but supplies the material to the respective brush manufacturers.

Nylon has outlasted natural bristle as much as 10 times in some industrial operations. Several other factors have given nylon special industrial importance. It absorbs only a fifth as much water as natural bristle and absorbs it at a lower rate, thus retaining its stiffness. It can be manufactured in any required brush length. It is resistant to most chemicals used by industry and withstands a tension of 51,000 pounds per square inch, making its strength equal to that of some grades of steel.

Large Manganese Deposit Discovered in Arizona

TUCSON, Ariz. (AP)—A manganese deposit which would last the United States for 20 years, has been reported by E. D. Gardner of the U. S. Bureau of Mines, who said its exploration will continue through the winter months.

The ore must be concentrated or leached before it would be usable by the steel industry, but if cheaper or better grade world supplies of manganese were cut off, it would be worthwhile to develop the Arizona deposit, Mr. Gardner said.

The deposit is located near Artillery Peak in West Central Arizona.

Hercules Powder Company

NEW YORK (AP) — Hercules Powder Company showed net profit for the nine months ended Sept. 30 of $3,744,236 after Federal taxes calculated at increased rates and estimated at $2,901,498. This equaled $2.54 a common share and compared with $3,646,561, or $2.47 on common, in the first nine months of 1939.

Growing Taxes Cut Corporate Earnings Gain

NEW YORK (AP) — The heavy hand of the tax collector on corporate earnings was disclosed by an Associated Press compilation of third-quarter profits.

Net income of the first 110 companies to report for the three months ended Sept. 30 totaled $120,515,000, an increase of 11 per cent over the corresponding period a year ago. This is the smallest year-to-year gain business profits have shown for any quarter since the start of the war.

Excluding American Telephone & Telegraph Co., whose large earnings heavily influence the comparison, net income of the group was 20 per cent greater than a year ago.

Failure of profits to fully reflect the faster pace of industrial activity this year was traceable principally to the heavier income tax rates. Normal income taxes during the third quarter were at the rate of 24 per cent compared with 18 per cent in the same period last year.

In most cases excess profits taxes, if any, were not deducted from quarterly returns. It is expected that these will be most commonly assessed against fourth-quarter net income when it will be more feasible to compute them.

The latest increase in the normal tax rate from 20.9 per cent to 24 per cent took a big slice out of many companies' profits. Since the tax boost was retroactive, most companies deducted the increase in levies for the entire first nine months of 1940 from third-quarter earnings.

Results of various companies differed widely. Of the total, 72 showed larger earnings than a year ago, while 38 reported smaller profits.

Enough reports have not yet been received to afford a reliable comparison of the performance of individual industries.

No Regulation Of Food in U. S. Is Contemplated

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — American housewives need not plan meatless or sweetless days, even though the international situation places additional demands on the country's food reserves. In fact, they should be able to "shop as usual" buying flour, sugar, shortening and other staples at normal prices and without hoarding, according to George Livingston, chief of the food supply section of the National Defense Advisory Commission.

Mr. Livingston addressed members of the National Association of Food Chains and the American Bakers Association, both meeting in their respective conventions here, on food planning in relation to the national defense program.

No regulation of food production or distribution is contemplated by the National Defense Commission, Mr. Livingston told his audiences, although a food inventory including processing and distribution is under way as well as "paper plans against the possibility that some regulatory machinery might be needed."

"America faces no food shortage today as in 1916 and 1917 when the Allies had been drawing heavily on our reserves. We knew then, also, that foodstuffs might be a deciding factor in the outcome of the war and that our Allies would be calling for constantly increasing supplies. There were definite shortages in several commodities, particularly sugar and fats, and low reserves in almost all of them. So we resorted to a voluntary form of rationing."

Today, however, Mr. Livingston points out that the country has surpluses instead of a shortage and that the reserves with few exceptions are adequate.

Sale of Pontiacs Increases Sharply

DETROIT (AP)—Pontiac division of General Motors Corporation reported that its retail sales of new automobiles during the first 10 days of October numbered 8,243. This was an increase of 49.7 per cent over sales of the final 10 days of September.

The company reported unfilled orders on hand as of October 10 were up 2,365 over the preceding 10-day period. At the end of September these orders were reported at 18,635.

Lehigh Valley Orders 750 Freight Cars for Defense

NEW YORK (AP)—Lehigh Valley Railroad has ordered 750 freight cars as part of the carrier's "contribution to national defense," A. N. Williams, President, said.

Pressed Steel Car Co. will build 500 steel-sheathed woodlined box cars of 55-ton capacity and Bethlehem Steel Co. will make 250 heavy-duty mill-type gondola cars. Delivery was expected early in 1941.

"Lehigh Valley motive power, trucks and terminals are in excellent shape," Mr. Williams added. "With this additional equipment we will be prepared to meet all demands upon us."

Preliminary estimates of September business indicated the highest gross revenues for the year since January.

Mass Inventors Trust

NEW YORK (AP)—Massachusetts Investors Trust, an investing company, reported net assets on September 30 equaled $18.18 a share compared with $16.90 on June 30.

Manville Officer

Enders M. Voorhees

Chairman of the finance committee of the United States Steel Corp. and a director of Johns-Manville since 1934, has been elected a member of the Manville executive committee to succeed Francis D. Bartow, resigned. Before going to U. S. Steel in 1936 Mr. Voorhees was Treasurer of Manville. H. E. Manville, Jr., was elected a director of the company.

A. T. & T. Signs Labor Agreement With An Independent Union

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Telephone & Telegraph Co. signed a collective labor agreement with the Federation of Long Lines Telephone Workers, an independent union, covering 10,500 workers in the company's long-distance department.

The agreement was the first such ever signed by the company. It included what was described as an "unusual feature" clause giving the union the right to decide whether adjustments in the working force shall be by direct layoffs or by spreading work through part-time schedules.

The agreement also provided small wage increases for the workers and reopening of the contract for future wage adjustments, probably in about six months.

By that time the U. S. Department of Labor is expected to finish a study of company wage rates in the industry as a whole in various key cities, including New York, where 4,000 are employed in the long distance department; Boston, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Chicago, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Denver, Dallas, Birmingham and Jacksonville.

Bank Debits Rise To $8,984,000,000 Week Ended Oct. 16

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said mid-month business transactions boosted bank debits in 274 leading cities to $8,984,000,000 in the week ended Oct. 16.

This volume of checks cashed compared with $7,895,000,000 in the preceding week and $8,005,000,000 in the corresponding week last year.

For the 13 weeks ended Oct. 16, check charges on bank accounts in these cities totaled $102,525,000,000, compared with $103,124,000,000 in the similar period last year.

Checks on New York banks again were ahead of last year, $3,276,000,000 to $2,766,000,000 after recently reversing a trend to lag behind last year. Elsewhere in most districts, checks also were well ahead of last year.

California Business Best in 10 Years

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—Business activity in California in the month of September rose to the highest levels in 10 years, according to the current Business Outlook just released by Wells Fargo Bank of San Francisco.

The Wells Fargo Index of California business activity stood, in September, at 116.90 per cent of the 1923-25 average, as against 113.9 in the preceding month and 102.7 in September, 1939.

Lumber Production Rises 5 Per Cent Above 1939

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers Association reported that lumber production for the week ended Oct. 12 stood at 76 per cent of the seasonal weekly average of 1929 and shipments were 88 per cent of the average 1929 weekly shipments.

Production for the week totaled 257,797,000 feet, which was 1 per cent greater than the previous week, and 5 per cent greater than the corresponding week a year ago.

Shipments aggregated 276,984,000 feet, which was 4 per cent less than the previous week, and .02 per cent less than last year's corresponding week.

Orders booked during the week were 296,557,000 feet, which was 7 per cent greater than the previous week, and 7 per cent greater than the corresponding week last year.

McGrew-Hill Publishing Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—McGraw-Hill Publishing Company earned net profit of $242,649 in the September quarter, equal to 40 cents a common share, compared with $195,455, or 32 cents on common, in the similar 1939 period.

Credit Man Deplores Campaign Evasion of Domestic Issues

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Foreign developments have served to becloud and subordinate domestic issues in the presidential canvass which, had they been fully discussed, would have resulted in an educational campaign along social and economic lines rivaling the Jackson-United States Bank fight, the Lincoln-Douglas debates or the Bryan-McKinley silver issue of 1896, according to Henry H. Heimann, executive manager of the National Association of Credit Men. He characterized this as "unfortunate."

"Today we stimulate business with a 'new industry,' rearmament," Mr. Heimann says in the current monthly business review of his association. "We all agree it is necessary, but its full development, bringing the type of 'war prosperity' that inevitably accompanies it, defers further sound consideration and critical analysis of our problems—a consideration long overdue; one that is pre-eminently vital to our present and future prosperity.

"Consider our situation. Our domestic problems and the policies we are pursuing or should pursue to solve them are of such magnitude that the value of a constructive campaign which would have presented each side the opportunity and obligation to state its case fully and openly can hardly be overestimated. Merely to list some of the matters that could have been debated is to realize the enormity of these problems and our loss in not having both sides of each issue presented. Among these would certainly be the following:

"The national debt, inflation and taxation; unemployment, its cause and cure; national defense, how best to meet the bill; centralization of governmental powers; the realtionship of agricultural prosperity to American progress; the union labor situation.

"Our failure to come to grips with situations such as these, our tendency to look for an easy detour around these obstructions in the path of progress, has been responsible for many of our difficulties."

Wholesale Prices Of Meats Now Lower Than Six Weeks Ago

CHICAGO (AP)—Although consumer demand has increased recently, wholesale prices of many meats were substantially lower than those prevailing six weeks ago, George A. Schmidt, of New York, Chairman of the directors of the Institute of American Meat Packers said.

Speaking before the institute's annual convention, Mr. Schmidt said, "following more plentiful marketings of hogs, wholesale prices of fresh pork loins are down about 25 per cent, as compared with those prevailing the first of September."

During these six weeks, he said, smoked meats have not changed greatly, hams are down from 5 to 10 per cent, lamb has declined about 20 per cent, veal about 10 per cent, and most grades of beef somewhat.

Listing the outstanding developments in the meat packing industry during the year, Mr. Schmidt said that with export markets virtually wiped out by the war, the American meat industry was operating on a domestic basis and almost all meat produced was being consumed in this country.

The unusually low level of lard prices during recent months was attributed to substantially increased production and loss of export markets by Harry J. Williams, of Chicago.

Lard production this year has been at normal levels for the first time since 1933, but exports to all countries have declined from 848,000,000 pounds in 1929 to only about 200,000,000 pounds at present, he said.

School Savings Rise $257,000 In Year to June 30

NEW YORK (AP)—School savings deposited in banks in the year ended June 30 totaled $13,111,312, an increase of $257,000 over the preceding year, the American Bankers Association said.

The number of pupils using school savings accounts declined, however, to 2,539,477 from 2,543,472 a year earlier.

Of the total deposited during the year, $3,889,846 remained on deposit at the close of the period, against $3,450,676 on June 30, 1939.

The association commented:

"Conditions which affect the income of the parents are quickly reflected in deposits in school banks, both in the volume of deposits and in withdrawals. The liberal remainder in school savings this year, amounting to about 30 per cent of the sum deposited, indicates more satisfactory living conditions throughout the country."

Department Store Sales Rise 3 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that department store sales during the week ended October 12 were 3 per cent higher than in the corresponding week last year.

For the week ended October 5, sales were 1 per cent above the corresponding 1939 week, while for the four weeks ended October 12 sales were 3 per cent higher than in the similar period a year ago.

These increases were reported by Federal Reserve districts:

Philadelphia, 3 per cent; Richmond, 11; Atlanta, 2; St. Louis, 11; Kansas City, 4; San Francisco, 2. Chicago reported a decrease of 1 per cent and Dallas, Tex., a decrease of 9 per cent. Boston, New York and Cleveland reported no change.

No separate figure was given for the Minneapolis district.

Package Machinery Co. Increases Wages 6 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Package Machinery Company announced a wage increase of approximately 6 per cent for all factory employees, effective immediately.

"The raise is a result of a satisfactory year's earnings, and is given in accordance with the company's policy of sharing its prosperity with its employees," George A. Mohlman, Vice-President, said in making the announcement.

Railways' Trouble Mostly Financial, States Ralph Budd

AURORA, Ill. (AP)—Ralph Budd, President of the Burlington lines, said at the 90th anniversary of the completion of the first 12 mile section of the Burlington Railroad, that it was difficult to avoid some misgivings on the future of railroads.

Speaking at an historical pageant which celebrated the completion on Oct. 21, 1850, of the 12 miles long Aurora Branch Railroad between Aurora and Turner Junction, now West Chicago, the first completed section of the present Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, Mr. Budd said the "railways' trouble is financial."

"My misgivings about the future of the railroads," Mr. Budd said, "are not based upon fear that they will cease to be essential as a most important part of the nation's transportation system. The railways' trouble is financial; their inability to earn a return on the investment. Failure to recover their earning power would not be determining, however, as to the necessity for the main network of railways which constitute our national system.

"The future of our railways depends upon the stability of our three point foundation, namely, the public, the employees, and the owners. Like all three points supports, the failure of one is disastrous to the entire structure. Fair treatment of the employees and the owners of the properties will enable the public to receive the very best service at fair rates. This should not be too idealistic a hope to express."

St. Paul Road Reorganization Plan Is Approved

CHICAGO (AP)—Federal Judge Michael L. Igoe approved the Interstate Commerce Commission's plan for reorganization of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad.

The plan, similar to one approved last month by Federal Judge John P. Barnes for the Chicago and North Western Railway Company, eliminates common and preferred stockholders from participation in the reorganized structure, and calls for drastic reductions in capitalization and fixed charges.

The reorganization program now will be submitted to eligible security holders for approval or rejection.

Stock and bondholders, at a hearing conducted before Judge Igoe in September, voiced objections to the ICC plan on the ground that the capitalization was too small and because of the "finding of the commission that present stock is without value."

The plan proposes reduction of the capitalization from $744,760,713 to $548,533,321, and the cutting of annual fixed charges from $23,739,279 to $4,269,654.

The Federal court action marked the second reorganization of the Milwaukee road within slightly more than 10 years, the company having undergone revision through equity receivership before Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson in 1928.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Nov. 12
Union Savings Bank	Nov. 12
Warren Institution for Savings	Nov. 12
East Boston Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Nov. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Nov. 20

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Somerville Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Nov. 12
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Nov. 12
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Nov. 20

Associated Press Quotations

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1940

Associated Press Quotations

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Tday's sales (est.)	500,000
Previous day's sales	373,020
1940 volume to date	162,418,435
1939 volume to date	216,325,688

Some Stocks Up Moderately; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (AP)—Selected stocks, led by steels, turned around in today's market and posted gains of fractions to a point or so.

The move was far from unanimous, however, many leaders failing to make headway. There were a few active flurries, mainly when prices were firming, but dealings slowed near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of about 500,000 shares.

While war, taxes and political problems still confronted speculative forces, brokers said, some buying came in on the recognition that Monday's decline was accomplished on only meager offerings. A faint revival of election optimism, it was added, also helped, as did the continuance of bright business prospects.

Support was accorded shares of U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet, Wheeling Steel, General Motors, Douglas Aircraft, du Pont, American Can, Public Service of N. J., Pennsylvania, Texas Corp., Anaconda, Pathe and Loew's.

In the curb an occasional lift was given Electric Bond & Share, Lake Shore, American Gas, Northern States Power "A" and Pennsylvania-Central Airlines.

Bond Market Quiet

Buying centered on rails and industrials in a quiet bond market today and some climbed for gains ranging to more than a point.

Trends were mixed and near the final hour numerous minor declines were mingled with the gains.

Walworth 4s climbed about a point as investors searched the list for issues situated to profit by the defense-stimulated upturn in heavy industry. Other outstanding gainers were International Mercantile Marine, up more than a point at one time, and Wisconsin Central 4s.

Wide advances in a few German corporate and municipal issues again spotted the foreign list, United Steel Works 6½s jumped 13½ on a transfer of one bond. Prussia 6s were up 1.

St. Paul issues, strong yesterday on news a Federal court had approved a plan of reorganization for the bankrupt road, continued to gain. The 4½s of '89 "E" added around a point and the 5s moved up fractionally.

Erie System obligations moved ahead on word a special master had recommended with minor changes approval of an Interstate Commerce Commission reorganization plan. Erie 5s of '75 inched ahead while the 1st 4s of '96 gained a full point.

Otis Steel 4½s rose about 2 points to the year's top.

Trimmed a bit were International Telephone 5s, Portland General Electric 4½s, Southern Pacific 4½s of '68 and Great Northern 4s of '46 "G."

U. S. Gold Imports Jump $56,708,065 In October 16 Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Gold imports increased $56,708,065 to $88,719,800 in the week ended October 16, after having dropped to the lowest level in two months the previous week.

The Commerce Department reported today that Canada continued as the leading shipper with $46,441,194 worth of gold. Other heavy sellers included: Australia, $14,607,795; Argentina, $11,735,828; Portugal, $6,888,935; Japan, $3,086,983; South Africa, $2,986,032; and Spain, $1,694,917.

Gold exports amounted to $6,297. Earmarked gold in federal reserved banks declined by $66,165,726 to $1,735,794,794.

Silver imports totalled $1,088,449, a decline of $141,236 from the preceding week. The heaviest shippers were Mexico, with $696,738, and Japan, with $213,660.

Silver imports amounted to only $8,485, little change from the preceding week.

Rails Counter Drift Downward in London

LONDON, Oct. 22 (AP) — Rising prices for domestic rails again ran counter to the main downward drift in the securities market today.

The carriers rose ⅛ to ¼ point under the stimulus of hopes for an early government statement regarding higher rates. Advances in dock charges have been sanctioned.

Argentine rails reacted ½ to 1 point on profit taking.

British government bonds drifted downward. Final quotations were off ⅛ to ¼ point.

Kaffirs improved slightly. Oils held up well. Coppers tended lower. Rubbers were neglected.

Grain Prices Firm In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, Oct. 22 (AP) — All grains made a determined show of strength today in the face of skimpy supplies, good demand from mills and cash houses, and strength in securities.

December wheat advanced more than 1¼ cents a bushel at times to 87, the highest level on the movement. May and July wheat, May corn and all deliveries of oats set new peak prices for the season. At the close, virtually all deliveries of wheat and corn were at or near the best levels of the day.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.80a)	5	56½	56¼	56¼	
52½	34½	Acme Steel (3)	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	Oct 21
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
27½	16½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	22	22	22	Oct 21
19½	12½	Addressog (.95e)	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	7	41¼	40⅝	41	+ ⅛
7	5	Air-Way El Ap	1				
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	3	4½	4½	4½	
1⅛	⅜	Allegheny Corp	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	
12¾	4¼	Alleg pf xw	1	10	10	10	+ ⅛
14⅜	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	11⅛	11	11	
22	7	Alleghany pr pf	2	20	19½	19½	+ ⅛
26½	15½	Alleg-L E&P (⅝e)	8	23⅜	22	22⅜	+ ⅛
12⅜	6¾	Allen Ind (1e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (8)	5	170½	169	170	+ ½
14	8¾	Allied Kid (.20)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
16⅝	10	Allied Mills(⅝e)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
9⅝	4½	Allied Stores	14	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)	2	69½	69½	69½	
41⅞	21⅝	Allis-Ch M (1e)	13	36	35¾	36	
16	11	Alpha Cem (3⅝e)	3	15¼	15¼	15¼	
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	1½	1½	1½	
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	4	16⅞	14⅞	16⅞	+3
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	1	43	43	43	Oct 21
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.80e)	2	15⅝	15¼	15¼	Oct 17
12¾	6	Am Airlines	5	61	60⅞	60⅞	− ⅛
9⅜	5½	Am Bank Note	1	8⅝	8½	8½	Oct 21
45¾	28	Am Br Sh(1.10e)	1	7	7	7	
23¼	11¼	Am Cable & R	10	36¾	36½	36¾	+ ⅛
116½	87	Am Can (4)	5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
178⅞	164	Am Can pf (7)	3	95½	94½	94½	− ⅛
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	2	174¾	174¾	174¾	Oct 18
59½	34	Am Car&Fdy pf	14	28⅝	28	28⅝	+ ¾
23½	13½	Am Ch&C(1.20e)	12	60½	59½	60½	+ 1⅛
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	107	107	107	+ ⅜
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	3	107¾	107¾	107¾	Sep 10
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(1⅛e)	1	127	127	127	+3½
8¼	4½	Am Com Alco	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Oct 18
15¼	8	Am Crys S (1⅛e)	1	5½	5½	5½	Oct 10
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	9½	9½	9½	Oct 21
6⅝	3½	Am European	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Oct 16
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Oct 11
24¼	9⅛	A&FP $6pf(.90k)	2	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	Oct 21
28¼	10¾	Am FP$7pf 1.05k	2	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	Oct 21
1¼	⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	2	14½	14½	14½	Oct 21
50½	23	Am Haw SS(1a)	1	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	− ⅛
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	39	37	35½	37	+ 1⅜
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	3	41¼	41¼	41¼	− ⅛
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	2	31⅜	30¾	31⅜	+ ⅛
37⅜	15⅜	Am Ice	1	56	56	56	Oct 21
35	18	Am Ice pf (1½e)	9	2	17⅜	2	Oct 17
57	41½	Am Internat'l	1	21	21	21	Oct 16
13½	12¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	5	37⅜	33¾	33¾	− ⅛
47⅜	10	Am In Ill pf(2½)	4	50	50	50	Sep 25
22¾	16	Alaska Jun (.60)	3	4½	4½	4½	
76	38	Am Loco pf (3k)	2	72	72	72	Oct 21
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	− ⅛
25	12¾	Am Metal (1¼e)	2	16	16	16	− ⅛
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	100½	100½	100½	Oct 21
4¼	2	Am Power & Lt	23	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf (4½k)	7	55⅛	54	55⅛	+ ⅛
54	26¼	APL $5 pf (3¾k)	6	48½	47¾	48½	+ ¾
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad&S(.15e)	123	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	14	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅜
12¾	6	Am Saf R (.80)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
54	30¼	Am Sm & R (2e)	12	42¼	41¾	41⅞	+ ⅛
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	3	142½	141¼	141¼	−2¾
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	1	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	Oct 15
33⅜	19½	Am St1 F (¾e)	13	26½	26⅛	26⅛	− ⅛
14⅜	9¼	Am Stores (½e)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
17¼	11	Am Stove (1¼e)	1	14	14	14	Oct 17
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
93	70½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	72½	72½	72½	Oct 18
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	21	163¾	162¾	163⅜	− ⅜
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	7	71¾	71½	71½	
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	4	74⅛	73¾	73¾	− ¼
153½	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	148½	148½	148½	− ½
5¾	2⅜	Am Type Fdrs	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	24	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	
101½	83½	Am WW 1 pf (6)	1	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	Oct 17
12	6	Am Woolen	12	13⅜	9⅛	9⅛	
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	4	51	50⅝	50⅝	+ ⅛
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	5	6⅜	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
45⅝	35	Am Z pr pf (5k)	3	46	45¾	46	+ ⅜
32	18	Anaconda (1¼e)	26	23¼	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
41¼	20	Anacon WC(¼e)	2	30¾	30⅛	30¾	Sep 20
22⅜	12½	Anchor H (.30e)	6	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
15¾	8	Andes Cop (¾e)	1	11	11	11	Oct 15
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Oct 5
35½	23	Arch-D-M(1.05e)	2	30¼	30¼	30¼	Oct 18
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	109	109	109	+ ¾
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	54	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
68	38½	Armour Ill p pf	10	48	46¼	48	+2¼
43¾	22⅜	Arm Cork (¾e)	1	68	68	68	April
11	6⅛	Arnold C (⅝e)	1	32½	32½	32½	
9½	3⅝	Artloom Corp	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Oct 16
9	4¾	Assd Dry Goods	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Oct 19
80	65	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	72	72	72	Sep 26
85	49½	As DG2pf(16⅔k)	2	81	81	81	Oct 21
25½	13	Associates In (2)	2	35	35	35	Oct 21
57½	39½	Atch T & S F	21	17	16¾	17	+ ⅛
22⅜	8⅝	AT&SF pf(5e)	2	50⅞	50⅜	50⅞	+ ⅛
22⅝	8¼	Atl Coast Line	3	13½	13¼	13½	+ ¼
22½	9¼	Atl G&W Indies	2	12½	12½	12½	
27⅛	18¼	Atl G&W Ind pf	1	15	15	15	Oct 15
110	102	Atl Refining (1)	28	22	21⅞	22	+ ½
97⅛	7	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108½	108½	108½	Oct 18
51	43¼	Atlas Corp (½e)	8	7	7	7	
80½	57	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	48	48	48	Oct 17
8⅝	4	Atlas Pow(2¼e)	1	64½	64½	64½	Oct 21
5½	1⅞	Atlas Tack	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Oct 21
8⅜	4	Austin Nichols	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Oct 21
		Aviation Corp	42	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	41	17⅛	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	6	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	2	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅛
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	1	9½	9¼	9½	Oct 21
16⅜	8½	Barber As (1⅛e)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Oct 17
13⅜	7⅛	Barker Bros	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	− ⅛
36⅜	20¼	Barnsdall (.45e)	9	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
35⅜	18½	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	3	27⅝	27	27	Oct 21
112½	105	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23	23	23	Oct 21
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	106½	106½	106½	Sep 27
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	3	118½	116⅜	116⅜	Oct 9
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7½	7½	7½	Jun17
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av(1¾e)	5	31½	31	31¼	+ ¼
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (1.35e)	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
56¾	49⅛	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	1	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	Oct 11
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	7	31	30½	30¾	+ ⅜
89¾	63½	Beth Steel(3½e)	35	82⅜	81¼	82	+1¼
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	124	124	124	Oct 21
34½	14	Bigelow-S (2e)	1	24	24	24	Oct 21
22½	15	Black & Dk (1a)	1	19	19	19	+ ⅛
11⅝	5¾	Blaw-Knox(⅝e)	4	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (¾e)	1	20	20	20	Oct 18
28⅜	12¾	Boeing Airplane	21	16⅛	15⅞	16	
29⅜	19¾	Bohn A & B (1e)	3	27½	27½	27½	Oct 18
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅜
24¼	17	Borden Co (.90e)	14	19¼	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅛
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (¾e)	7	19	18½	19	+ ⅛
23¼	1	Boston & Maine	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	− ⅛
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	Oct 21
7	4¾	Brew Corp (.60)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
13¾	8	Bridgeport (1⅛e)	12	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
23¾	13¼	Briggs Mf(1½e)	12	22	21¾	22	
39⅜	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	57½	57½	57½	Oct 17
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	2	45	45	45	Oct 18
37	11½	Bkly & Q Trans	24	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	
24¾	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	59	16¼	15⅞	16¼	− ⅛
116¼	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	116¼	116¼	116¼	Oct 7
25¼	13¼	Bkly Un G (¾e)	3	17	17	17	
37½	27	Brown Sh (2)	1	30	30	30	Oct 2
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (1¾e)	3	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ½
10⅛	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20e)	5	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
34¼	20	Bullard Co(1¼e)	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	− ⅛
33	17⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	29½	29½	29½	− ⅛
21⅜	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	4	19	18⅞	18⅞	− ⅛
12½	7½	Burr Add (.30e)	3	8	8	8	− ⅛
5½	2	Bush Terminal	9	3¼	3¼	3¼	− ⅛
7⅜	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	5	4¾	4¾	4¾	− ⅛
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	2	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
5	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	7	4	3⅞	3⅞	− ⅛
13⅜	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	1	9	9	9	− ⅛
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	1	12	12	12	+ ⅛
36⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	8	20	19½	20	+1
52½	50⅛	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	Sep 28
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅛	4⅝	Cal & Hecla (1e)	4	7⅛	7	7⅛	− ⅛
19½	11	Campb Wy(.90e)	3	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	− ⅛
23½	11¾	Canada Dry	9	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
6⅝	3⅜	Canadian Pacific	10	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
40½	29½	Cannon M (1½e)	2	37¾	37½	37½	Oct 21
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Oct 18
3⅛	2	Carpent (2¼e)	1	29½	29½	29½	− ⅛
75	39¼	Carr&Gen (.10e)	2	3	3	3	Oct 21
56½	42½	Case (J I) Co	3	55	55	55	
12⅛	6	Caterpil Tr (2)	8	46¾	46	46½	+ ½
35½	20	Celanese (1¼a)	13	28¾	28¼	28½	− ⅛
28¼	17	Celotex Corp	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	
3⅜	1½	Cent Aguir (1½)	4	18	18	18	Oct 18
57⅜	21½	Cent Foundry	1	21¼	21⅛	21¼	Oct 21
11¾	4	Cent Ry Md N J	5	24¾	24¾	24¾	Oct 21
6	2⅜	Cent Violetta S	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Oct 18
41½	22½	Century Rib M	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	Oct 21
8⅜	3½	Cerro de Pas (4)	2	30	29¾	30	Oct 15
22	15	Cert-teed Prod	6	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
30¾	17½	Chain Belt(1¼e)	3	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	Oct 15
29½	10⅝	Cham P&F(.80e)	1	22	21½	22	Oct 18
8⅜	3½	Checker Cab	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Sep 24
42⅜	30½	Ches & O (2¾e)	14	41	40⅜	41	+ ¼
97½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	93½	93½	93½	Oct 19
47⅛	21⅝	Ches Corp	3	47	46⅜	47	
21⅝	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
2¼	⅝	Chi Great W pf	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	Oct 14
12⅜	6½	Chi Mail Order	4	8½	8¼	8½	Oct 21
14⅜	⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	6	13⅜	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
30	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	38	38	38	Oct 21
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	48¼	48⅛	48⅛	
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 21
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 21
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 16
11	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9⅝	9½	9⅝	Seo 6
16⅛	9	Chickasha C(1⅛e)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
6⅝	1⅜	Childs Co	1	2¼	2⅛	2¼	Oct 21
31⅜	53½	Chrysler (3¾e)	40	81⅜	80⅜	81¼	− ⅜
14¼	9¼	City I & F (.90e)	2	9½	9½	9½	
4⅞	2	City Stores	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Oct 15
40¼	24	Clark Equip (2e)	2	34¼	34¼	34¼	Oct 21
43¼	26	Clev Gr B(1.20e)	3	35⅜	35⅛	35⅜	− ⅛
41½	25½	Climax M (1.20)	5	28⅞	28¼	28⅜	− ⅛
45½	25½	Cluett P (1½e)	3	32¼	32	32¼	
131	99½	Coca-Cola (2¼e)	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	− ¼
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	Oct 21
20	10½	Colgate P (⅛)	*7	11	10¾	10⅜	− ⅛
102	94	Colg-P pf (4½)	1	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	− ⅛
35½	16½	Collins&A(2½e)	6	29	28½	29	+ ⅛
24	12½	Col Fuel&I (1¼e)	4	21	21	21	
26⅜	16	Col Br A (1.35e)	2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	− ⅛
26¼	16	Col Br B (1.35e)	8	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.30e)	40	6	5¾	6	+ ⅛
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜	Oct 19
8½	3½	Colum Pict	3	5	5	5	
23½	14¾	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	20½	20½	20½	Oct 21
98¾	71	Col Carb (3e)	1	79¾	79¾	79¾	−1
48	27¾	Coml Credit (3)	3	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
108½	95	Com Cr pf (4½)	1	99	99	99	Oct 16
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	14	37	36½	36¾	− ⅛
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	Oct 15
16⅝	8	Coml Solvents	6	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	− ⅛
13¾	¾	Com'th & South	54	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
73½	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	8	57½	56½	56½	+ ⅛
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	35	30½	30⅛	30⅜	+ ⅛
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	1	3	3	3	Oct 16
24¾	14	Congoleum (1)	4	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	Oct 21
13¾	8	Congress Cigar	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
12	10	Congress Cig ct	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Oct 19
31½	17⅝	Consol Aircraft	2	23	22½	22½	
16	7⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅜
9⅞	4⅝	Cons Cop (.30e)	15	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
32⅞	23	Cons Edison (2)	21	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	− ⅛
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	155¼	155¼	155¼	
1½	½	Con Film Ind	1	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	+ ⅜
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (¾k)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	− ⅛
4½	2½	Cons Laundries	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
8¾	5¼	Cons Oil (.72½e)	12	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
21¼	1	Con RR Cub pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Oct 21
19½	8¾	Consol'n Coal	2	4	4	4	
104⅝	93¼	Consol'n Coal pf	6	171½	171¼	171½	Oct 11
19½	9⅞	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	Oct 21
15⅜	7½	Container (1½e)	31	18	17¾	18	+ ⅛
15⅜	7¾	Cont Bak (A)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Oct 21
97½	70	Cont Bak (B)	8	8¾	8¾	8¾	
49¼	33	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	83½	83½	83½	Oct 17
116½	106½	Cont Can (2e)	5	39	38½	39	+ ⅛
9¼	4⅝	Cont C pf (4½)	1	115¼	115¼	115¼	Oct 10
40⅞	27⅞	Cont Dia F (1⅛e)	2	7	7	7	+ ¼
43¼	2	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	37½	37½	37½	− ½
25	16⅛	Cont Motors	13	3⅜	3½	3½	
33	18½	Cont O.Del (¾e)	17	17¼	17	17¼	
15½	15½	Cont Steel (¾e)	2	23½	23½	23½	+ ¼
70	47	Cop'weld (.60e)	5	19¾	19⅝	19¾	+ ⅛
65½	44½	Cop'weld pf(2½)	5	58½	58½	58½	Oct 18
179	165	Corn Prods (3)	4	46¼	45¼	45½	− ¾
7½	4	Corn Prods pf(7)	1	175	175	175	Oct 19
11½	½	Coty Inc (¼e)	13	4⅞	4⅝	4⅜	− ⅛
24¼	13	Coty Internat'l	2	½	½	½	Oct 21
32¾	19½	Crane Co	10	21¼	20¾	21	− ⅛
73¾	38⅝	Cr of Wh (1.90e)	1	20	19⅝	19⅝	− ⅜
38⅞	18⅜	Crowley Corp	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
43¼	30½	Crown Cork & S	3	26¼	26	26¼	+ ¾
21⅛	12	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	42	42	42	Oct 21
43¼	25	Crown Zel(1¼e)	12	15½	15	15½	+ ⅛
91	75¼	Crucible Steel	36	42	41½	42	+ ¾
87	31½	Crucl S cv pf (5)	13	89¾	88	89¾	+2½
17	9⅞	Cuban-Am Sug	3	4⅜	4¼

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Farmers Seek Distribution Through Co-op

WASHINGTON (AP)—A group of 25 growers, shippers and officials of farmers' co-operative marketing organizations discussed with Secretary of Agriculture Wickard a proposal to organize a national farmers' co-operative to improve the distribution and sale of fresh fruits and vegetables.

The conference preceded a meeting to be held here Oct. 24 at which plans for organizing such a co-operative are to be discussed by growers.

John A. Snively, President of the Polk Packing Company, Winter Haven, Florida, chairman of the group, told Mr. Wickard that many producers believed that such a co-operative could "step up the efficiency of the distribution" of fruits and vegetables by "reducing selling costs, stabilizing prices, increasing consumer demand and insuring markets for our products."

Mr. Snively said the proposed co-operative would work closely with the Atlantic Commission Company, of New York, buying subsidiary of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company. This concern, he said, had offered to serve as wholesale agent for the co-operative's products and to return to growers profits normally realized from the sale of fruits and vegetables through trade channels other than its own retail stores.

Mr. Snively said that under such a national co-operative, all members would retain fully "freedom of action." No member would be required to market all or any percentage of his products through the co-operative, he said.

Attending the conference with Mr. Wickard were representatives from Florida, Georgia, Texas, Pennsylvania, California, New Jersey, Virginia, South Carolina, North Carolina, New York, Maine, Washington, Vermont, West Virginia, Louisiana, and Arizona.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co
12 noon, Oct. 22

Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe†			
Cables	$4.03½	$4.03½	$4.2397
Switz'l'd—franc	.2320	.2321	6
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	.4000x	.4000x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2386	.2386	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0070x	.0075x	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0925	.0923	**.1468
Finland—finm'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1950x	.1950x	.2961
Czechoslo—koruna	.0401	.0401	.0744
Rumania—leu	.0048x	.0048x	.0141
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso*‡	.2380	.2380	.7187
Brazil—milreis*‡	.0505	.0510	.2025
Chile—peso*‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1600	.1600	.4746
Uruguay—peso†	.3800	.3800	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3032	.3032	.6180
Java—florin	.5329x	.5329x	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2312	.2312	*
Shanghai—dol	.0587	.0587	*
Straits Settlmnts—dol	.4753	.4753	.9813
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8650	.8650	—1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2085x	.2085x	†

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian and Danish currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Oct. 19 compared with Oct. 20, 1939 (shown in Parentheses): Receipts $13,507,381.01 ($14,669,952.30); expenditures $20,276,462.15 ($26,919,784.33); net balance $2,065,745,354.12 ($1,935,993,849.52); working balance included $1,329,160,483.49 ($1,236,670,348.22); customs receipts for month $17,916,029.43 ($20,805,291.96); receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $714,303,927.95 ($1,655,008,674.90); expenditures $2,884,310,817.73 ($2,975,826,661.61); excess of expenditures $1,170,004,889.78 ($1,320,818,711); gross debt $44,080,409,182.93 $(40,983,600,257.07); decrease under previous day $1,863,121.23; gold assets $21,424,801,850.35 ($17,010,033,770.70).

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 3¼s 47-43	108.18	108.18	108.18
2 3¼s 46-44	109.16	109.16	109.16
1 3¼s 49-46	112.4	112.4	112.4
1 4¼s 52-47	120.21	120.21	120.21
2s 47	105.30	105.30	105.30
2 2½s 52-50	106.21	106.21	106.21
1 3s 55-51	111.12	111.12	111.12
16 2¼s 56-54	103.29	103.29	102.29
2 2¾s 60-55	108.30	108.29	108.30
4 2¾s 59-56	107.31	107.31	107.31
9 2¾s 65-60	107.29	107.29	107.29

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s 47-42	103.19	103.19	103.19
2 3¼s 64-44	108.4	108.4	108.4

New York City Bond

85 3s 80	99⅜	99¼	99¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
6 Abitibi PP 5s 53	54	53½	54
2 Alleghany cv 5 49	79¾	79⅜	79⅜
3 Allegh Val 4s 42	104½	104½	104½
22 Am & For P 5s 2030	49¾	49¼	49⅝
5 AmIGChem 5½s 49	103¼	103¼	103¼
6 Am T&T 5½s 43	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
9 Am T&T 3½s 66	108¾	108¾	108¾
16 Am T&T 3½s 61	109¼	109	109
6 Am W W & E 6s '75	110	110	110
4 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	104½	104¼	104½
5 Ang C Nitra deb '67	32	32	32
17 Arm Del 4s '55	104½	104	104½
4 AT & SF 4s '95	105½	106½	105½
2 Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	99	99	99
29 A C Line 1st 4s '52	66½	66	66
1 A C Line 4½s '64	55	55	55
11 A C Line 5s '65	70½	70	70½
6 B & O '95 st A	36¼	36¼	36¼
1 B & O '95 st C	40¼	40¼	40¼
8 B & O 2000 st D	36¼	36¼	36¼
8 B & O '96 Cur F	36⅜	36	36⅜
17 B & O cv '60 st	15¼	15	15
38 B & O 4s '48	69½	69¼	69½
30 B & O PLE&WVa'51 st	59	58¾	59
5 B & O S W '50 st	48	48	48
10 Balt & Ann cro 4s '51	61½	61	61½
2 Bell T Pa 5s '40 B	113½	113½	113¾
1 Bell T Pa 5s '60 C	133¾	133¾	133⅝
2 Beth Stl 3½s '52	106½	106½	106½
1 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	107⅝	107⅝	107½
4 Beth Stl 3¼s '65	106	106	106
4 Boston & Me 5s '67	71	71	71
7 Boston & Me 4s '60	70½	70	70
7 Boston & Me 4½s '70	19¼	19¼	19¼
1 Boston & Me 5s '55	75	75	75
4 Bklyn 3½s '66	110	110	110
1 Can Nat 4½s '60	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	93½	93½	93½
2 Can Pac 4½s '60	65	65	65
7 Can Pac 4s prep	54	53½	54
6 Caro C & O 4s '65	102B	102⅝	102⅝
1 Carrier-Gen Cor 5s '50	96¼	96¼	96¼
4 Cen Pac 5s '60	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
2 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	67¼	67⅛	67⅛
1 Cen R R N J 5s '87	16	16	16
1 Certain-td 5½s '48	83½	83	83½
3 C & O 3½s '96 D	101⅜	101½	101¼
1 C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	102¼	102¼	102¼
3 C&O rfg 3½s '63F	107	107	107
12 SB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	83¾	83⅝	83⅝
10 CB&Q 4½s '77	75⅞	75⅝	75⅝
1 CB&Q gen 4s '58	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
10 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
2 Chi & Erie 5s '82	105½	105½	105½
7 Chic Gt West 4s '59	27¼	27¼	27¼
1 Chi I & L 5s '47	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
2 Chi I & L 5s '66	7½	7½	7½
53 CMEP & Pac 5s '75	5⅛	5	5⅛
3 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5 CM&SP 4¾s '89F	30	30	30
19 CM&SP 4½s '89G	30	29¾	29¾
39 CM&SP 4½s '89E	30	29½	30
58 CM&SP gen 4s '89	29¾	29	29¾
16 CM&SP 3½s '89 B	29	29	29
1 Chi&NW 6½s '36	19½	19½	19½
4 Chi&NW gen 5s '87	16½	16½	16½
1 Chi& Nw gm 5s '87 reg	14	14	14
3 Chi Ry 5s 27	43¼	43¼	43¼
5 CRI&P 4½s 52A	6¼	6¼	6¼
26 CRI&P 4½s 52 60	1¼	1	1
5 CBL&NO 5s 51 reg	71	71	71
1 ST The & SE2rfg5s60	57½	57½	57½
5 C T H & SE inc 5s60	47	47	47
1 Ch Un Sta 3½s 81	106½	106½	106½
3 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	101¼	101¼	101¼
33 Ch & Ind 4¼s 52	91¼	91	91
15 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	91	90½	91
1 Childs Co 5s 43	35	35	35
2 Cin Gas & El 3½s 66	108¾	108¾	108¾
4 Cin Un Term 3½s 71	109¼	109	109
7 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞
7 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞
1 CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	55	55	55
1 Clev & Pitts 4½s 81	106¾	106¾	106¾
14 Clev Elec Ill 3s70	107¼	107⅜	107½
2 ClevUnTerm4¼s77C	68¾	68¾	68¾
3 Col P&L 5s 70	80	80	80
1 Col & So 4s '80	18½	18	18
3 Colmbia G 5s 52 Ap	105	105	105
3 Colmbia G 5s 52 May	105½	105½	105½
3 Colmbia G 5s 1961	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Comm Mackay Inc 99 ww	28¾	28¾	28¾
1 Comwlth Edcv3½s58	121¼	121¼	121¼
10 Con Edis 3¼s 46	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2 Con Edis 3⅛s 48	106	106	106
4 Con Oil 3½s 51	105½	105½	105½
6 Cuba R R 5s 52	21½	21⅛	21½
5 Curtis Pub 3s'55	99½	99½	99½
1 Dayton P&L 3s'70	107	107	107
6 Del&Hud rfg 4s'43	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞
3 Dul Missabe&I 3½'62	106½	106½	106½
8 Duquesne 3½s 65	107½	107½	107½
5 Eastn Ry Minn 4s'48	107¼	107¼	107¼
6 E TenV&G cn 5s'56	97	96½	97
1 Elec Auto L cv 4s'52	105¾	105¾	105¾

Dow-Jones Averages

Stock Prices

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15 Util.
Today's close*	131.96	28.75	22.12
Net change	—.59	—.07	—.18
Previous close	131.37	28.68	21.94
1940 high	152.80	32.67	28.45
1940 low	111.84	22.14	18.03

*Preliminary

Commodity Futures

11 Commodities
(1924-26 ave.=100)

Today's close	55.71	Prev. day	55.38
Month ago	51.74	Year ago	55.92
1940 high	64.07	1940 low	48.74

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	92½	92½	92½
2 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 Int Gt Nor 5s 56C	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
3 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	55¾	55¾	55¾
6 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	67½	67¼	67½
1 Int paper 6s 65	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Int paper 5s 47	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1 Int Rys C A 6½s247	86½	86½	86½
3 Int Rys C Am 5s 52	78	76½	78
32 Int T&T 4½s 52	22½	22	22
12 Int T&T 5s 55	24½	24½	24½
11 JamesF&Clea 4s 59 x	57½	57	57½
10 K C South 5s 50	49¼	47¾	47¾
1 K C South 3s 50	65	65	65
1 Kentucky Cen 4s 87	106½	106½	106½
1 Lac Gas 5s '42A	47	47	47
1 Lac Gas 5½s '53	55½	55	55
3 L S & M 3½s '97	90¼	90	90
2 Leh & N Eng 4s '65A	92½	92½	92½
5 Leh & N Y 4s '45	39⅝	39	39⅛
1 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	62½	62½	62½
1 Leh C&N 4½s '54C	60¾	60¾	60¾
5 Leh Val NY4½s'40	50¼	50¼	50¼
2 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	24½	24½	24½
4 Leh Val 4½s 2003	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
2 Leh Val 4s 2003	21¼	20¾	20¾
2 Libby McNeil 4s '55	104¾	104¾	104¾
6 Liggett & M 7s '44	124½	124½	124½
1 Lorillard Co 5s '51	127½	127½	127½
12 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	84	83½	83½
4 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	96¾	96¾	96¾
6 Louis & N & B '60	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
2 Louis & N 3½s '50	104¾		104¾
1 Lou&N So Jt Mt 4s '52	83¾	83¾	83¾
1 Lou Gas & El 3½s '66	110¼	110¼	110¼
3 Maine Cen 4½s '60	52	52	52
5 Manati Sug 4s '57	27½	27⅜	27½
1 McCrory Strs 3¾s '55	105	105	105
10 McKess&Robb5½s'50	98	97¾	98
10 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	103¼	103¼	103¼
76 Mil&Nor cn 4½s '39	28½	27¼	28½
1 M&SL cn 5s '34 ct	7	7	7
3 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	14	14	14
14 M-K-T 4½s '78	11½	11½	11½
11 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	21¼	21¼	21¼
10 Mo Pac 5s '77F	17	16⅞	16⅞
10 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	17	17	17
3 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	16¾	16¾	16¾
25 Mo Pac 5s '81I	17	16¾	16¾
1 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	11½	11½	11½
9 MonWPaPSv4½s'60	110¼	110¼	110¼
15 Mont Pow 3¾s'66	104½	104½	104½
1 Montreal Tr 5s '41	68½	68½	68½
3 Mor&Essex 4½s '55	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
10 Mor&Essex 4½s '55	27¼	27¼	27¼
Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜
9 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	107½	107⅜	107⅜
4 Natl Stl 3s '5	106	105⅞	106
2 Nat Supply 3¾s '54	105½	105½	105½
2 New Eng T&T 5s '52	125¾	125¾	125¾
12 N O Pu Sv 5s52A	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 N Orl Term 4s53	65½	65¼	65¼
1 N O Tex&M 5s 54B	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
13 NYC rfg 5s 2013	65	64½	65
24 NYC 4½s 2013	59½	59¼	58½
8 NYC cn 4s 98	63¾	63½	63¾
8 NYC 3¾s 46	90¼	90¼	90⅛
11 NYC cv 3¼s52	63¾	63½	63½
1 NYC&HR 3½s97	84¾	84¾	84¾
1 NYC La Sh 3½s98	64	64	64
2 NYC Ch&St L 6s41	89	89	89
1 NYCh&StL 5½s'74A	72	72	72
9 NY Ch&St L 4½s'78	59¾	59½	59½
29 NY Chi & St L 5½s46	88½	88	88½
1 NY Chi&St L 3½s47	91	91	91
7 NY Conn RR 4½s53	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
7 NY Dock cv 5s47	53	53	53
1 NY Dock Co 4s51	53½	53½	53
1 NY Edis 3¼s 66	110½	110½	110½
46 NY G El H&P 4s49	117	117	117
19 NY Lack&W 4½s73	60	60	60
1 NY Lack&W 4s'73A	55½	55¾	55¾
30 NYNH&H cv 6s48	18½	18¼	18½
11 NYNH&H clt 6s40	30	29½	30
2 NYNH&H 4½s67	17¾	17¼	17¾
1 NYNH&H 4s47	15¼	15¼	15¼
14 NYNH&H 4s56	15¾	15¾	15¾
4 NYNH&H cv 3½s56	15½	15½	15½
5 NY O&W rfg 4s92	5	5	5
7 NY & R Gas 6s51A	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 NY Steam 3½s 63	107	107	107
1 Norfolk&Sou 5s 41	71	71	71
1 Norf&W 4s 96	125½	125½	125½
1 NorAmCo 4s 59	106¾	106¾	106⅞
28 NorAmCo 5s 2047	65¾	65⅝	65¾
8 NorPac 5s 2047C	58¼	58	58¼
5 NorPac 4½s 2047	53¾	52¾	52¾
7 NorPac 4s 97	73	73	73
5 NorPac 4s 97 reg	71	71	71
1 NorPac 3s2047	43¾	43¾	43¾
5 NorStaPow 3½s 67	110¼	110¼	110¼
2 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107½	107¼	107½
2 OntPwNFall 5s 43	103	103	103
1 OreRR&Nav 4s 46	111½	111½	111½
1 Ore Sh Line5s 46	116½	116½	116½
5 Or-WashRR&N 4s 61	106¾	106½	106½
57 Otis Steel 4½s 41	81¾	81¾	81½
1 Pac Gas & El 4s 64	112¾	112½	112¾
1 PacT&T 3¼s 66B	110¾	110¾	110¾
2 Parmelee T 6s 44	45	45	45
14 Pen Co 4s 52 E	106½	106½	106½
1 Pen Co 4s 63	105	105	105
5 Pen P&Lt 4½s'74	109	108⅞	109
20 Pen P&Lt 3½s'69	110¼	110	110
26 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	105⅝	105	105⅜
13 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	92¾	92½	92⅝
11 Pen RR gen 4¼s'81	100½	100¼	100⅜
6 Pen RR 4¼s'84 E	100½	100⅜	100⅜
4 Pen RR 4s'48 st	113½	113½	113½
3 Pen RR 3¾s'70	93¼	93¼	93¼
1 Pen RR 3½s'52	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
1 Peo GL&C Chi 5s'47	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
7 Pere Marq 5s'56	72¼	71⅜	71⅝
2 Pere Marq 4½s'80	64	63½	63½
3 Phil Bal&Wash 4s'43	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
4 Phila Co 5s'67	106¾	106⅝	106⅝
10 Ph Read C&I 5s'73	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
7 Phillips Pet 3s'48	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
3 PCC & St L 4½s'77	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
2 Pitt Coke&Ir 4½s'52	101¾	101¾	101¾
22 Porti Gen E 4½s'60	75¼	75¼	75½
11 Purity Bak 5s '48	104¼	104½	104¼

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Readg 4½s '97 A	78¼	78¼	78¼
3 Readg 4½s '97 B	78¼	78¼	78¼
9 Rem Rand 4½s '56ww	100¼	100¼	100¼
15 Republic Steel 4½s'61	103⅜	103⅜	103½
26 Republic Steel 4½s '56	103⅛	103½	103⅞
8 StLIM&S4sR&G '33	64⅝	64¼	64¼
5 St L S F 5s '50 B	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
10 St L S F 4½s '78	9¾	9¾	9¾
2 StLSFW4½s 78ct st	9¼	9¼	9¼
10 St L S W 2nd 4s '89	32	32	32
10 SA&A Pass 4s '43	68⅝	68½	68½
2 Scioto V&N E 4s '89	124½	124⅝	124⅛
21 Seab A L cn 6s '45	5⅛	5	5
14 Sea A L 5s '45 ct	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜
2 Sea A L aj 5s '49	1	1	1
1 Sea A L 4s '50 st	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
1 Sea-AllFla 6s '35A ct	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
10 Shell Un 2½s '54	97⅝	97½	97½
1 Silesia-n-Am 7s '41	54	54	54
10 Socony-Vac 3s '64	106¼	106¼	106¼
6 So Bell T&T 3¼s '62	108½	108¼	108⅜
14 Sou Pac 4½s '68	40¾	40½	40¾
9 Sou Pac 4½s '81	40	39¾	39¾
20 So Pac 4½s '69	40	40	40
28 So Pac rfg 4s '55	58½	58⅛	58½
3 So Pac cit 4s '49	40	38⅞	39⅞
4 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	45⅜	45¼	45¼
13 So Pac SFTer 4s '50	75½	75½	75½
1 South Ry 6½s '56	82¼	82¼	82¼
48 South Ry cn 5s '94	94	93¾	94
22 South Ry cn 5s '94 reg	90	90	90
7 South Ry gen 4s '56	57½	57¾	57⅜
2 S W Bell Tel 3½s '64	110	110	110
3 Superior Oil 3¼s '50	100¾	100¾	100¾
7 Studebaker cv 6s '45	103½	103	103
6 Swift & Co 3¼s '50	105⅜	105¼	105⅜
5 T RR A St L 4s '53	111⅛	111	111
5 Tex Corp 3s '65	134⅞	104¾	104⅞
2 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	106⅜	106¾	106¾
1 Tex & Pac 5s '77B	67¼	67¼	67¼
1 Tex & Pac 5s '79C	66¾	66¾	66¾
7 Third Ave aj 5s '60	18	18	18
6 Third Ave 4s '60	56¼	56	56
2 Un El Mo 3¾s '62	107½	107½	107½
3 Union Oil Cal 3s '59	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	113¾	113¼	113¾
10 Un Pac 3½s '80	104	104	104
1 Unit Biz Am 3½s '55	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
15 Unit Drug 5s '53	83¼	87⅞	87⅞
1 Un Stockyds 4¾s '51	87	87	87
2 Utah P&L 5s 44	103½	103⅛	103½
5 Va & SW cn 5s 58	67¼	67¼	67¼
3 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	5¼	5¼	5¼
14 Wabash 1st 5s 39	42¾	42¾	42⅞
4 Wabash 2d 5s 39	14	14	14
4 Wabash 5s 76 B	4¾	4¾	4¾
3 Wabash 4½s 78C	5	4¾	4¾
13 Walwrth 4s 55	76½	76½	76½
5 Wash Term 3½s 45	108⅜	108¾	108¾
10 West Shore 3s 2361	52¾	52¾	52¾
3 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	49	49	49
8 Westn Md 5½s 77A	95¾	95⅝	95¾
8 Westn Md 4s 52	91⅞	91⅞	91¾
4 Western Un 5s 51	75	74⅝	74⅞
2 Western Ln 5s 60	74¼	74¼	74¼
10 Western Un 4½s 50	69⅞	69¾	69⅞
3 Wheel Stl 4½s 66A	105⅜	105¼	105⅜
3 Wilson B&E 5s 42	14⅜	13⅜	14⅛
1 Wis Cen 4s 49 ct	28	28	28
27 Youngst S&T 4s 61	104¼	104⅛	104¼
13 Young S&T cv 4s 48	104½	104¼	104¼

Foreign Bonds

28 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	60½	60	60
15 Argentine 4s 74 Ap	60¼	59½	60
4 Argentine 4½s 48	77	77	77
12 Argentine 4½s 71	65	65	65
1 Australia 4½s 55	54	53¼	54
19 Australia 4½s 56	50	49½	50
	93⅜	93⅛	93⅜
25 Bavaria 6½s 45	25	24⅞	25
2 Belgium 7s 55	44	44	44
1 Berlin City 6½s '50	24	24	24
1 Berlin City 6s '58	25	25	25
11 Berl City El6½s '51	25	24½	25
9 Berl City El 6½s '59	25	24½	25
2 Berl City El 6s '55	25	24½	25
1 Berl El Ele 6½s '56	25	25	25
2 Brazil 8s '41	25	24⅞	25
2 Brazil 6½s '26-'57	14½	14½	14½
2 Brazil 6½s '27-'57	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
3 Brazil 6½s '27-'57	11¼	11¼	11¼
2 Buen Ay 4½s '27	45¾	45¾	45¾
5 Buen A 4½s Apr '76	45¾	45¾	45¾
41 Canada 5s '52	99⅜	99¼	99¼
25 Canada 4s '60	93	92¾	93
10 Canada 4s '60 refg	92¾	92¾	92¾
1 Canada 3s '46	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜
1 Canada 3s '67	81	81	81
5 Canada 2½s '46	93	93	93
1 Chile MtgBk6s'62asd	10	10	10
1 Colombia 6s '50	25	25	25
1 Copenhagen 7s '42	71	71	71
2 Czecho 8s '51	13	13	13
4 Denmark 6s '42	34½	34	34½
3 Denmark 5½s '55	33	33	33
1 Denmar 4½s '62	31	31	31
6 Dom 5½s '42	57¾	57¾	57⅝
4 Dom 1st 5½s '26-'40	57¾	57	57
7 Dom 2nd 5½s '40	57¾	57¼	57¼
2 Ger C Agr Bk 7s '50	25	25	25
1 GerCAgrBk 6s '60 J1	25¼	25¼	25¼
1 GerCAgBk6s '6 Oct	25	25	25
5 GerCAgLoan6½s '58	25	25	25
1 GerGov 5½s '65	13¼	13¼	13¼
1 GerGov 5½s '65unst	8½	8½	8½
59 Ger Govt 7s '49	15	15	15
2 Ital Cr Cons 7s '47B	32	32	32
12 Ital Pub Util 7s '52	31¼	31¼	31¼
48 Italy 7s 1951	48¼	47¾	48¼
5 Japan 6½s '54	62	62	62
5 Leipzig 7s '47	25	25	25
5 Mex 5s asd '45	2¼	2¼	2¼
2 Mex 4s '04 asd '54	2¼	2¼	2¼
2 Mex 4s '04 ext '54	2¼	2¼	2¼
9 Milan City 6½s 52	23¾	23¾	23¾
13 Orient Dev 6s 53	4¾	4¾	4¾
6 Orient Dev 5½s 58	38	38	38
2 Prussia 6s 52	25	25	25
2 Prussia 6½s 51	25	25	25
3 Rhine-Westp 5s 53	25	25	25
2 RioGrdoSul 8s 46	10	10	10
1 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 66	9½	9½	9½
8 RioGrdoSul 6s 68	8½	8½	8½
8 Rome 6½s '52	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
13 SaoPaoSt 8s 50	15⅛	15⅛	15⅝
1

Tax Juggling Found Brake on Business

Continued from Page 1

backs, the power to force the Federal Reserve system to buy Government bonds, and the power to change the price of gold (and a joker in the Gold Exchange Act of 1934 allows the Treasury to buy or sell gold at any price whatever).

The reforms have been troublesome enough, but the worst of them has been the shock of the first legislative drafts. For example it is safe to say that if the first drafts of the New Deal's security legislation had not been subject to vigorous attack from Wall Street, they might have wrecked the whole securities business in short order by splitting its functions and tying up its machinery in red tape. So at least the Street feared, and the fear was a fact.

After passage, it might be hoped that these laws would let business get used to them. But instead they continue their power of surprise or uncertainty. Today, six years after the passage of the Securities and Exchange Act, brokers are still at sea about the clause (Section 9-a-2) which makes manipulation of stock prices criminal but doesn't define it. The heart of the Utility Act of 1935, the famous Section 11b or "death sentence" for holding companies, was written in such double-talk that today, over five years after its passage, even the general outlines of its meaning have been laid down neither in court decisions nor in SEC administrative rulings. It took two years for the trade to really find out what the Robinson-Patman Act meant about quantity discounts. It took about four years for the country to rub out the unbelievably fantastic $47,000,000,000 investment fund from the Social Security Act.

Legal "Rabbits"

The reforms have been administered by commisisons who still manage to pull the most disconcerting rabbits out of the new laws. The Department of Justice has managed to persuade the Supreme Court that the 29-year-old rule of reason supposedly embedded in the Sherman Act isn't there, and that anything that influences prices fixes prices, and if it fixes prices it is in restraint of trade, and if it is in restraint of trade it's a crime.

The National Labor Relations Board, out of its basic law, has evolved such surprises as that a company may have to make up back pay to a man it never employed, but the Board has been unable to resolve such troublesome probems as what constitutes a bargaining unit.

Out of one of its enabling laws the Securities and Exchange Act about a year ago pulled the astonishing rabbit of "regulation U-f-12-a," sometimes called the "emotional affiliate" rule, useful for severing long-standing relations between corporate borrowers and underwriters; but the SEC has been almost wholly unable to resolve the certainty of when an underwriter can stabilize and when not.

Age of Political Calm

There has been sporadic political sniping at corporate bigness as an evil in itself; there has been a constant effort to divorce long-related functions like broker-and-dealer or producer-and-refiner; and there has been a reach for ever more power by the new administrative bureaus. There has been government competition in housing, electric power, mortgage guaranty, underwriting, savings banking, and some branches of manufacturing. And along with this whole movie of the last eight years' relations of government to business has been a searing soundtrack of disparagement, name-calling, and threats.

Many people must look back on the Administration of "Silent Cal" Coolidge as a golden age of Augustan political calm. True, there were few reforms, but nearly everybody was busy, and production seemed to fill the emotional needs that now run to political alarms. The reforms of recent years may have been overdue, but the record seems to say that the sooner the air settles down the sooner the country will get back to real production.

Even if every single one of these surprises, emergencies, reforms, rulings, regulations, changes, and tax revisions had been justified up to the hilt, they add up to a fair explanation of why American recovery lagged. A community is like an individual; it is the better for an occasional overhauling or reform, but it can't live on it; it can't do consistent work if somebody stands over it criticizing, belittling, and bossing, and frequently trying to tear up its work as not good enough.

Willkie Warns Against Claims

Continued from Page 1

last-minute campaign speeches, he is now saying with evident assurance:

"I predict victory in November. We've got them on the run."

The reports which Mr. Willkie is receiving from both Illinois and Indiana, States which are vital to his success, are encouraging to his cause, but as was apparent from his two-state itinerary today, he does not intend to leave his campaigning to others.

He is his own best backfield and he plans to carry the ball on three out of every four plays for the next two weeks. He will cross back and forth into all the doubtful and decisive States, not once but two to three times, during this fortnight. This will include also Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, with additional trips into Maryland, West Virginia, Delaware, New Jersey and others yet to be determined.

New Deal Desperate

At his first stop at Rockford this morning, Mr. Willkie declared that the New Deal opposition is getting desperate and fearful and urged his audience to beware of the kind of campaign tactics which, based on recent smear efforts, would be forthcoming.

He urged a calm, deliberate and prayerful decision based on fair, frank and full discussion and said he asked no more of the American people. He said he was preaching the simple doctrine of economic strength and national unity—that strength could be achieved only by ending the class hatreds generated during the past eight years.

As his train drew into this Western Illinois city of 85,864, the candidate was greeted by the largest train crowd of the entire trip when more than 20,000 turned out to signify the resurgent strength of the state's non-Cook County Republicanism.

Questions for Opponent

Winding up his promising Wisconsin campaign with a national radio address in Milwaukee last night, the Republican Presidential candidate interrupted his prepared speech to address a series of new questions which he hoped the "third-term candidate" would answer when "he begins his belated and forced discussion of the issues of the campaign." Mr. Willkie then put these questions to Mr. Roosevelt:

"You say that you seek no dictatorial powers because you submit yourself to a free election in America. Do you call it a free election in view of your combination and sitting in conference, as you have, with the Boss Hagues, the Boss Flynns and the Kelley-Nashes?

"Do you call it a free election in America when the chairman of your committee—and he could not do it without your knowledge—sends out lists of Government employees and seeks to collect campaign contributions from them?

"Do you count it a free election when you begin to put pressure upon relief receivers and people upon WPA employment."

And when the cheers from his Milwaukee audience quieted sufficiently, he added:

"No such mockery ever was attempted in the history of this country. Here is a candidate for President of the United States who has proclaimed himself as a liberal, as a reform candidate, but who allows three of the most corrupt political machines to try to steal the election for him without even a rebuke to them."

It was in this same Wisconsin speech that the Republican Presidential candidate formulated the basic issue of the election which, apart from the third term, separates him from Mr. Roosevelt.

Subjection to Government

"This basic issue," he declared, "is whether we in America can live in freedom—can live by freedom—or whether we must deliver ourselves and our enterprises into the hands of the state. It is the issue of whether or not America shall embrace state socialism, or state capitalism, or communism, or whatever you may choose to call it. These are merely different names for the same thing—absolute and arbitrary power in the hands of the Government."

Does Franklin Roosevelt contemplate such an end? Mr. Willkie asks and says: "I cannot say—I do not even wish to imply—that my opponent is consciously aiming at state socialism for America. I do know from personal conversations with New Dealers that many responsible men in the New Deal party have such an end in mind."

Will the New Deal bring America to such an end? Mr. Willkie asks and says:

"I know that every major economic policy of the New Deal is pushing in that direction.

Private Enterprise Destroyed

"The end of this process of the destruction of private enterprise will deliver us, little by little, into the hands of the state.

"Please understand me. Let me repeat—I do not say that the New Deal has deliberately worked toward that end. I do not say that it has deliberately destroyed private initiative so as to establish state socialism in America.

"But I do say that, subtly and imperceptibly, this has been the effect of the New Deal's blind policies. I say that if those policies are continued, we shall come to that end."

And the nominee underlines the issue with these words:

Arguments Anticipated

"I have said—and it becomes increasingly clear every day—that in this struggle the third term candidate represents one side and Wendell Willkie represents the other side."

Manifestly seeking to forestall the expected arguments of Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Willkie is this morning stressing his warnings that defense-order prosperity is not real prosperity or enduring prosperity, that it is, in fact a dangerous prosperity because it is without a sound and secure foundation. He is developing the thesis which he began at Milwaukee when he said with respect to war orders:

"These are not the forces of private enterprise at work. These are the forces of public indebtedness. You and I are buying ourselves a bigger army, a bigger navy, and a bigger air force. That makes business look better, but actually we are going into debt at the same time.

"The kind of enterprise that makes America really strong is private enterprise; that is, when you buy from me and I buy from you. That kind of enterprise does not normally result in debt. It normally results in profit and growth."

And with not a little political courage, Mr. Willkie is candidly telling his audiences that a prosperous America, an America of higher wages and greater consumption and an America of opportunity for all cannot be the gift of the Government to the people.

"We shall never get that kind of America if we expect the Government — any government — to give it to us," he says. "If we want that kind of America we must go out and build it for ourselves."

Mexico Voids Tokyo Deal

Continued from Page 1

ation believe that Mexico's refusal to permit Japan to participate in the development of the rich Vera Cruz oil field is extremely important when taken in conjunction with reports that Japan is experiencing considerable difficulty in stepping up its oil imports from the Netherlands Indies.

It is pointed out that the Mexican action coincides with authoritative reports in London and Washington that Great Britain and the United States are studying the possibility of a joint embargo on the shipment of oil to Japan from the United States and from the British Empire. If such an embargo is imposed in protest against Japanese aggression in China, the Mexican action will have plugged one of the few remaining oil sources open to Japan.

In commenting upon President Cardenas' decision to cancel the Japanese concessions, officials in this country recall that Mexico has had an extremely difficult time during the past few years both in disposing of its oil abroad and in obtaining foreign aid in the development and handling of its oil properties.

Several Friendly Gestures

This evidence of the efficacy of the Administration's "good neighbor" policy is the latest in a series of friendly gestures between Mexico and the United States in the past few months. The first came last summer when President Cardenas announced Mexico's solidarity with this country in the latter's opposition to totalitarianism in both the old world and the new.

This was followed by American recognition of Gen. Manuel Avila Camacho, President Cardenas' choice, as the duly-elected President of Mexico despite strong pressure in both countries for the United States to refrain from making any choice between General Avila Camacho and his opponent, Gen. Juan Andreu Almazan.

A still more recent development was the word from Mexico City that Mexico was willing to cooperate militarily with the United States in all phases of New World defense. This was supplemented by reports in both countries that some form of Mexican-American defense agreement, perhaps similar to that recently established between the United States and Canada, was under negotiation.

Meanwhile, a State Department spokesman announced that Uruguay had initiated conversations with the United States in an effort to obtain overage American destroyers as well as other arms. Although refusing to say that the United States would accede to the Uruguayan request, the spokesman stressed that it was the policy of the Government to do everything possible to encourage hemispheric defense efforts on the part of all New World nations.

This announcement was taken as confirmation of a report from Uruguay that it was embarking upon a relatively extensive rearmament program and that most of the military equipment would come from the United States.

Pennsylvania Rules Draftees May Vote

HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 22 (AP)—The Pennsylvania Elections Bureau ruled today the drafted soldier, in peacetime training for only one year, is entitled to his vote at the polls.

But at the same time, the Bureau asked Attorney General Claude T. Reno to decide formally whether the man in the regular Army or Navy service may cast a ballot.

The vote ruling on draftees applies for the Nov. 5 election practically to only those in the 213th Coast Artillery who have been called into active service and now are at Virginia Beach, Va. A special polling place will be set up there for their votes, the Elections Bureau said.

It is not likely that any other draftees will be affected this year.

Telephone Firm Goes 'Haywire'

EDMONTON Alberta (CP)—The company with the most unusual name in Alberta probably is the Haywire Mutual Telephone Company, Ltd., newly organized in the Cardston District of Southwestern Alberta.

It is a holding company and is capitalized at $24. Its eight shareholders, whose shares are valued at $3 each, are other mutual telephone companies operating in the district. They decided to form a parent company when they took over a stretch of abandoned provincial telephone system line in the Hill Spring District instead of each company taking over part of the line.

Choosing a name for the company was a problem, principally because there are about 700 other mutual telephone companies in the Province.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CALL ON FRIENDS with sensational lowest-priced Personal Christmas Cards and Stationery. Names imprinted. Also big-value 21-Card $1.00 Assortment. Profit 50c. Experience unnecessary. SAMPLES ON APPROVAL. WALLACE BROWN, 225 Fifth Avenue, Dept. S-34, New York.

SALESMEN WANTED

WANTED: DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVE
LaSalle Extension University is expanding its nation-wide organization to meet the growing demands for specialized business training. We can offer limited number of permanent, valuable territories to reliable men who are qualified—or willing to be trained—to promote our training service. Applicants must be men of character, good practical education, industrious, capable of earning upward of $2500 a year. Thorough training and co-operation given, with leads from extensive national advertising. An unusual opportunity for men of the right caliber. If you meet the qualifications, write John D. Morris, 4103 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, giving business experience and personal data.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Will share attractive 4-room apt.; quiet neighborhood, near Harvard Sq. Kirk. 0804 daytime, Trow. 8365 evenings.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 210 West 79th St.—Modern 1-room apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, refrigeration, all transportation, near church. Endicott 2-1883.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

See the NEW
1941 Fords
Now on Display
Best Trade-In Allowances
Hoover Motors
MOTOR MART, PARK SQ., BOSTON
HUB. 7100 OPEN EVENINGS

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help, 307 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2290.

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Finest quality furs custom made and ready to wear.
Also remodeling, repairing at moderate prices. Cold storage — cleaning. 345 Seventh Avenue at 30th Street, N. Y. C. Phone Penna. 6-3279.

FURS W. DAVIDSON 175 Tremont Street, Boston
Custom Work, Also Repairing, Restyling and Remodeling

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CLEANING woman every Friday morning, thorough, careful, able to work alone. Phone, preferably mornings, Ac. 2-8108, N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

FAIR HAVEN—Long Island Home designed for Christian Scientists; experienced care; references. Sarah E. Clark, 119 Lafayette Place, Woodmere, L. I., N. Y. Phone Cedarhurst 3792.

HOUSES TO LET

NORFOLK, MASS., School St.—Bungalow, 4 rooms and bath, garage; nr. R. R. Write MRS. JENNIE ELLIS, 124 Elm St., Franklin, Mass.

MOVING AND STORAGE

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE MOVING
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office, 3 or more mornings, 11 W. 42 Street, Office 1960, Tel. Wa. 3-7451.

PIANOS FOR RENT

NEW, $6 per month; also good pianos at $3, $4 and $5 a month; Steinways, Chickerings, grands, and uprights; good practice pianos as low as $25. BOYLSTON PIANO CO., 176 Boylston Street, Boston. Hub. 6360.

PIANO TUNING

GUARANTEED and expert piano tuning, $3.00. MARCEL RIOU, 20-53 45th St., Long Island City, N. Y. Tel. Astoria 8-2889.

ROOMS AND BOARD

ELM LODGE, Stockbridge, Mass.—Homelike, comfortable rooms; home-cooked food; for elderly people or a rest vacation in a homelike house; special rates. Apply Mrs. Edith Stafford.

BURGESS HOME, 95 Landscape Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.—Cheerful, homelike, loving consideration; convenient subway; reasonable. Yonkers 7033.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 195 Huntington Ave.—Light, warm, homelike rooms; running water; overlooking The Mother Church. Com. 9409. M. PEAKES.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Park Slope—Cheerful outside rooms; new innerspring day beds; block subways, trolley, church; use modern kitchen; no stairs; $5.00 to $7.00; MA. 2-2998.

N. Y. C., 357 West 55th (6-K)—Large sunny front room; no other roomer; new building; all transportation; well furnished.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

RESPONSIBLE college woman wishes position—secretary or companion; part time—full time; go anywhere; drives car. Write Box Z-15, Suite 1580, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

FRENCH INSTRUCTION, private or class; conversation, tutoring; quick method; sample lesson will convince you. MLLE. GREMILLOT (Sorbonne). Com. 9109. (Boston).

VOICE PRODUCTION—MUSICIANSHIP
Sing With Joy and Dominion
Auditions: HELEN CRAFTS STUDIO
59 West 56th St., N. Y. C. CO. 5-6887

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats; capes. J. P. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

A HIGH CASH PRICE PAID
FOR WORN FUR COATS. I. M. FUR CO.
1 W. 34th, near 5th Ave., N. Y. C. Wis. 7-7969

BEST price paid—furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place. GR 5-1618, N. Y. C.

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

GLASGOW—Comfortable home near Christian Science Church and tram route; terms moderate. Mrs. Calder, 21 Sandyford Place. Telephone.

POST WANTED

YOUNG lady, aged 17, residing in Leeds, desires post as private secretary; with Christian Scientist preferred; Pitmans certificates for shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping; experienced; excellent references. Reply Box W-1616, BCM/CSM, London.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

BISHOPS OFFLEY MANOR — Delightful Shropshire Border country. Nr. Eccleshall, Staffordshire. Adbaston 247.

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) **BURNBRAE**
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

HARROGATE. The Claremont—First-class private Hotel; 1 min. Christian Science Church; garage A.A. and R.A.C. recomm., moderate inclusive terms. Tel. 233311. Mrs. Ballantyne.

London, EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL, 31/33, Courtfield Gardens, S. W. 5.—Facing gardens, central to all parts; comfortable, excellent cooking, H. and C. water; well appointed from 3½ gns. Phone Fro. 3357.

LONDON — PEMBRIDGE GARDENS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, W. 2, (close to Christian Science Church); passenger lifts and every modern convenience; free use of private sitting rooms for entertaining, one of the best of its kind in London; inclusive terms from 3½ gns. per week.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE **Regent Hotel**
89 Osborne Road
Good Board Residence, Every Comfort
Tel. Jes. 906

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND
(Continued)

TORQUAY, EDENHURST
Magnificent position facing sea. A really comfortable private hotel. Summer or Winter residence. Centrally heated. Garage. Separate tables. Terms from 4 gns. weekly. Telephone 375911
Telegrams Edenhurst, Torquay

SCOTLAND

GLASGOW, Grosvenor Hotel, Botanic Gardens.—Running water in bedrooms, automatic lift, garage, comfortable; splendid outlook. Tel. Western 2796 (A. A., R. A. C.)

SWITZERLAND

LAUSANNE - SWITZERLAND
Pension Vrl-Vert, Melle Desmeules,
La Rosiaz s/Lausanne
Ideal situation for long stay, excellent cooking. Incl. terms Fr. 5.50 to Fr. 7.-

England

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MOFFITT BROTHERS LTD.
General Drapers
WINTER SHOW OF COATS, COSTUMES, SUITS, GOWNS, HATS
Church St. also Scotland Rd., Nelson

BLACKBURN

You Always Buy Better at
SELLERS the food **SELLERS**

SEVEN-ONE-O-ONE
"Call Us Over the Coals"
SCHOLES
COLLIERY AGENT
Tel. 7101
Brunswick St. and Stout St., Blackburn

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Exclusive Gowns, Coats and Millinery
FUR COATS and FURS A SPECIALITY
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BLACKPOOL PHONE 3114

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NO TAX INCREASE on present stocks when PURCHASE —TAX— is imposed

The whole of our stock, worth many thousands of pounds, will be sold at today's prices. The TAX will not add one farthing to the price of a single article.
Remember this, and shop at
PRESTONS DEANSGATE BOLTON.

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SPECIALISTS in HAND TAILORED
Clothes for Ladies and Gentlemen
39 BRADSHAWGATE Phone 3558
Own materials made up at moderate charges. Urgent orders at short notice.
Agents for LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S BURBERRY AQUATITE RAINCOATS and other famous makes.

C. H. BESWICK
3 CHURCHGATE, BOLTON
Specialist in Fitting LOTUS and DELTA SHOES

ASHLEYS WOOL STORES
for
all the best makes
in
WOOLS and UNDERWEAR
5-7 Corporation Street
1-3 Market Hall Tele 2977

BRADFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Guiseley 272 daily, except Saturdays and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Brown Muff's
of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting
Phone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

Say It With Flowers
ERNEST ALLSOP
Specialist in Flowers and Their Arrangement
Seeds : : Bulbs : : Sundries
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Telephone 5535

Quality—Freshness—Purity
Purchase Your
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ARTHUR RHODES, Ltd.
14 RAWSON PLACE
Telephone 8750-1
Also at Morecambe
Deliveries throughout the West-Riding

ENGLAND

BRADFORD
(Continued.)

WOODS
PIANOS OF QUALITY
RADIO : RECORDS
MUSIC : TUNING
9 New Ivegate and 28 Sunbridge Road Bradford
Telephone 7942-3
also at
67 New St., Huddersfield
Telephone 156

SKELTON'S
A Name Distinguished in MEN'S WEAR OF QUALITY
GLOVES, HOSIERY, NECKWEAR, SHIRTS, PYJAMAS, ETC.
64 MARKET STREET
(Opposite Town Hall)
13 MANNINGHAM LANE
(2 Doors from Regent Cinema)
Telephone 7239

CHESTER

J. Collinson & Co.
6 Eastgate Row, Chester
Telephone 603
Exclusive Footwear
Agents for
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

DARLINGTON

GEORGE MICHIE
Ironmonger
108, Northgate.
General Requisites for the House. Garden and Workshop
Warranted Quality. Keen Prices
TELEPHONE 2643

DERBY

E. BEMROSE & CO.
FOOTWEAR SPECIALISTS
NEW ADDRESS:
28, St. Peter's Churchyard
K. SHOE AGENCY
For Reliability and Value
SHOP AT
Midland Drapery Co., Ltd.
DERBY
General Drapers, Gentlemen's Outfitters and Complete House Furnishers

The Central Educational Co., Ltd.
BOOKS—STATIONERY—GIFTS
PRINTERS
MANUFACTURING STATIONERS
18 St. Peter's Street, Derby

HALIFAX

J. Collinson & Co., Ltd.
8 Silver Street, Halifax
Phone 4447
Exclusive Footwear
Agents for
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

HARROGATE

Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines)
STANDINGS Ltd.
General Provision Stores
RESTAURANT, CAFE
Station Square
Branch Stores 20 West Park Tel. 4390

ACKRILL Ltd.
Printers, Stationers and Bookbinders
TEL. 4001

HUDDERSFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Huddersfield 671 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Get That Personal Attention Which We Consider Is Your Due
GREGG'S LAUNDRY
SHEEPRIDGE Phone 663

LIVERPOOL

Simpsons
HATS OF DISTINCTION
Day and Evening Gowns, Coats, Sports Wear
12 Allerton Road, Liverpool
Phone Wavertree 139

CLAY & ABRAHAM, Ltd.
87 Bold Street *18 Lord Street*
27 Tithebarn Street
Perfumes, Soap and All Toilet Requirements. Cameras, Photographic Equipment and Supplies.

ENGLAND

LIVERPOOL
(Continued.)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Childwall 3308 10 to 11 a. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. Collinson & Co.
Established 1931
34-36 Bold Street Royal 2618
EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR
Agents for
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

COOPERS
"The Modern Food Store"
CHURCH STREET
for the Things That Are DIFFERENT

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone SALe 3018 9 to 12 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Carpets Furniture
"EVERSOFT" UPHOLSTERY
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
Double and Triple Sprung All Double Hair Stuffing
Divan Chairs from £4.17.6
Settees from £8.19.6
100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0
80 Model Rooms Two Acres Showrooms
J. & J. SHAW LTD.
70 OXFORD STREET, MANCHESTER

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, Manchester

Keep your feet warm in warm-lined
BOOTEES
Prices from 21/- to 79/6
Illustrated list FREE
FINLEY & BABER
16 St. Ann St., Manchester 2

Keep in Step with Style
HINDE'S
for fashion shoes
64/66 KING ST. MANCHESTER

KENDALS
Where quality comes first
KENDAL MILNE & CO.
Manchester 3

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

AUTUMN FASHIONS
Are Now at Their Best at
JOHN MOSES
Grainger Street
Newcastle-on-Tyne Tel. 20674

Park Your Car at the
CENTRAL STATION GARAGE
Repairs a Speciality
ALWAYS OPEN
Tel. 26779
Neville Street
Newcastle

NOTTINGHAM

Telephone 43968
"KILPINS"
(Propr. A. E. Lowe)
NOTTINGHAM'S IDEAL BUTCHERS
191 Mansfield Road Estab. 1853

GOODACRE'S
FURNISHERS CLUMBER ST.
Agents for LIBERTY'S SILKS and FABRICS

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Today's essential service
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Qualified Radio, Electrical and Mechanical Engineers
27-29, Union Rd. Phone NOTTINGHAM 41760

ROCHDALE

Footwear Repair Specialist
S. SCHOFIELD
102 DURHAM STREET
We call for and deliver orders.

SHEFFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 71387 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY FURNITURE
Agents and Stockists for
"BUOYANT" Upholstery
"VI SPRING" Mattresses
Personal service, advice readily and courteously given for furnishing and colour schemes.
H. Ponsford
581, 583 and 601 London Road
Sheffield 2
Tel. No. Sharrow 50814

JOHNSON & APPLEYARDS LTD
LEOPOLD STREET
Distinctive Decorations and Furniture
Schemes and Estimates Submitted Free
TELE. NO. 21374

ENGLAND

SHEFFIELD
(Continued.)

SHOP AT
Walshs
ALWAYS
for Fashions, Men's Wear, Children's Wear, Home Needs and Furnishings

STEWART & STEWART
Phone: 24295-6
LADIES MEN
BOYS and GIRLS
Outfitters and Tailors to the Family
Established 45 Years
QUALITY
SERVICE
STYLE
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99-101-103-5-7 SHEFFIELD 1.
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FOR AUSTIN STANDARD & LANCHESTER AND TYRES OILS & ACCESSORIES

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BURSTON & NIXSON LTD.
For CHOICE SELECTION OF
TINNED and BOTTLED FRUITS
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS
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EST. 1881 PHONE 2153

THE CENTRE OF FASHION AUTHORITY
Marshall & Snelgrove
SOUTHPORT
Restaurant Hairdressing

STOCKPORT

Phone RUSholme 2823
Robinson's
The Confectioners and Caterers

WAKEFIELD

Coal, Coke and Smokeless Fuel for prices or estimates

Upper Kirkgate Chambers

Scotland

GLASGOW

RESTAURANTS
at 245 Sauchiehall Street and 104 West George Street
Open daily and each evening until 10:45 p. m. for snack suppers.
WENDY'S

LOOSE COVERS
Brighten your room and make your suite like new, with Loose Covers, frilled and welted in the latest Materials.
Smart Fitting, Hand Tailored Loose Covers for the ordinary Three-Piece Suite in Shadow Tissue or Cretonne
£5.19.6
A. GARDNER & SON, LTD.
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advice on
Furniture, Carpets and Fabrics
Complete Colour Schemes entirely free.
MUIR SIMPSONS LTD.
309 SAUCHIEHALL ST.
Telephone: Douglas 5141
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Artistic House Furnishers
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The Cathkin Laundry
Giffen & Bisset, Ltd.
RUTHERGLEN
Phone Rutherglen 1701-2

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Jewellers and Silversmiths
371 Sauchiehall Street
FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS

JOHN A. MURDOCH & CO.
Engineers and Merchants
Tanks (Sectional) and Steelwork
Refuse Destructors
"CULMORE" KILMACOLM, Renfrewshire
Telephone: Kilmacolm 533
Telegrams: Prestank, Glasgow

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Did You Ever Wonder

What Causes "Cold Waves"?

Strangely enough, it seems that "cold waves" were not always with us. Nearly three-quarters of the nineteenth century slipped by with winters which brought blizzards, zero weather, and the like, but no "cold waves."

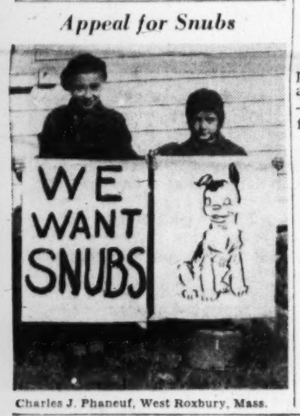
The explanation lies in the fact that it was not until 1872 that the term "cold wave" was first applied by the United States Weather Bureau to the layers of cold, dry air that flow down from Canada. This stratum of frigid air is not deep, seldom reaching an altitude of 5,000 feet above sea level, frequently being less than 3,000 feet in depth.

The wave "front" or leading edge travels steadily southward or southeastward. The front is sharply defined and makes its presence felt by a rapid drop in temperature (frequently more than 30 degrees in the space of 24 hours) and a wind that curls upward and over the wave front. This warm air which is lifted by the wedge-like action of the advancing layer of cold air expands and cools as it rises, forming a fringe of clouds as the moisture in the air condenses to form droplets.

So regular is the progress of the cold wave front that, after charting its observed movement between just a few weather stations, the Weather Bureau is able to forecast its future course with a high degree of accuracy. This makes possible the giving of warnings of its approach to agriculturalists and others likely to be affected by the sudden drop in temperature.

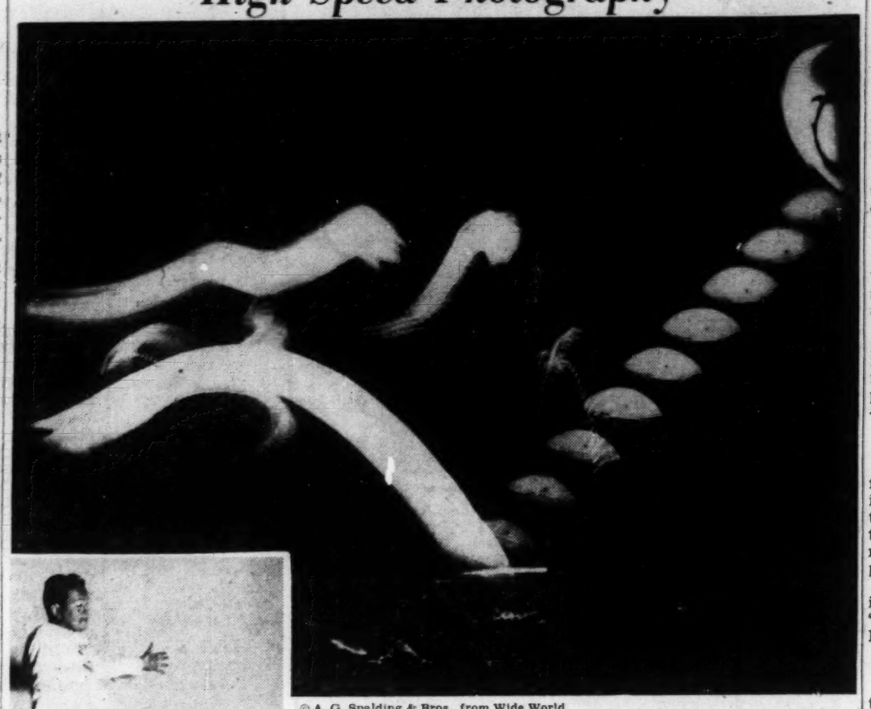
In the early days when visual storm warnings were in general use, the forecast of the coming of a cold wave (implying an anticipated drop of not less than 20 degrees in temperature within 24 hours) was accomplished by hoisting of a cold wave flag—a white flag with a black square in the center. Today, except in certain seacoast localities where flag storm-warnings are used to notify small craft near shore of impending weather changes, the cold wave flag is almost never flown, its place having been taken by the newspaper, the teletype, and the radio. —W. P. Keasbey

Appeal for Snubs



Charles J. Phaneuf, West Roxbury, Mass.

High Speed Photography



© A. G. Spalding & Bros., from Wide World

Conventional photo of Luckman at the first stage of a punt.

© A. G. Spalding & Bros., from Wide World

In order to determine what a good football player does to the ball when he kicks it, A. G. Spalding & Bros., Inc., made arrangements to have Sid Luckman of the Chicago Bears go through his specialties in their research laboratory before high-speed photographic equipment. The strange-looking photograph at the top is a multi-flash photograph of Luckman punting and was taken with the aid of a high-intensity stroboscopic light source. Because of the multiplicity of superimposed positions in this type of photograph, it is necessary to adopt a procedure that will prevent the elements in which one is interested from being obscured by the motion of the secondary elements, and overexposure of the background. This procedure is for the player to wear a deep black velvet suit, and to "work" on and in front of a background of the same material.

Freedom

He is free who lives as he wishes to live; to whom none can do violence, none hinder or compel; whose impulses are unimpeded, whose desires attain their purpose, who falls not into what he would avoid.—Epictetus.

Children

I love children. They do not prattle of yesterday; their interests are all of today and the tomorrows—I love children.—Richard Mansfield.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. An air field at Riverside, California.
2. At Trent, a fortified city in northern Italy; this historic council, held 1545-1563, condemned the Reformation.
3. A large mammal found in tropical Africa and Asia; the Asiatic has two horns, the African, one.
4. The largest lake in Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming.
5. This is the address of the White House, Washington, D. C.
6. William and Mary College, in 1807.
7. A women's head covering of lace, worn in Spain, Italy, and Mexico.
8. The Ponte Fabricio across the Tiber; built 62 B. C.
9. Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.
10. Alexandria, Egypt.

The Successful Way

By Grenville Kleiser

It is a simple story of success. A young man began in overalls at a wage of 40 cents an hour, and rose rapidly to become head of the United States Steel Corporation.

How did he do it?

Chiefly through the personal qualities of thoroughness, diligence, enthusiasm, and executive efficiency.

Such is the record of Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., who, like many another business and industrial leader, worked himself up from a small beginning to honorable success.

It is not always intellectual capacity that confers distinction upon a man, but sound principles of character.

Of a great English statesman it is said that the high esteem in which he is held by his colleagues is due to the straightforwardness and constancy of his purpose and the courage and directness with which he faces every problem.

Love of truth, honesty of purpose, promptitude, self-control, concentrated application, practical wisdom, these time-honored qualities are still paramount in a highly distinguished life.

A great nation is chiefly made up of its great men. When the people of a country have leaders animated by high ideals and unselfish motives, they tend to become happy and prosperous. Stability of individual character must precede stability of laws and institutions.

Great men endure in the face of formidable difficulties. They do not surrender to despair or failure. In face of danger they stand fearlessly and fight to the last ditch. Undismayed they work on, through conflict and misunderstanding, confident of ultimate victory. Great men are those who stand pre-eminently for freedom and justice.

Many persons give up when they are at the turning point of victory. Many fail because they do not grapple with their problem long enough. Success is often a matter of a little more confidence and "sticktoitiveness."

Roger W. Babson, well-known authority on business and finance, names six qualities as essential to building success: Integrity, industry, intelligence, initiative, intensity, and interest in one's work.

He told me that his father sent him to college so as to learn what he didn't want to do when he didn't want to do it. And therein lies a moral.

It Has Been Said of Ideals

We never reach our ideal, whether of mental or moral improvement, but the thought of them shows us our deficiencies, and spurs us on to higher and better things.—Tryon Edwards.

Great ideals form great minds.—Emmons.

Every man has, at times, in his mind the ideal of what he should be, but is not. In all men that seek to improve, it is better than the actual character. No one is so satisfied with himself that he never wishes to be wiser and better.—Theodore Parker.

In Lighter Vein

On Duty

A page-boy passed through the lobby of the exclusive hotel.

"Young man," remonstrated the manager, sternly, "you should know that it is against the rules of this hotel for an employee to whistle while on duty."

"I'm not whistling, sir," replied the boy. "I'm paging somebody's dog."—Wall Street Journal.

An Excellent Reason

"Just tell me one good reason why you can't buy a new car now," said the persistent automobile salesman.

"Well, I'll tell you, man," replied the farmer. "I'm still paying installments on the car I swapped for the car I traded in as part payment on the car I own now."—Franklin News.

Thoughtful Porter

A woman was on her way home from a holiday, and between trains in Nashville dashed off a post card to her sister. "I hope I catch this train," she concluded hurriedly, and handed the card to a porter, asking him to post it.

When her sister got the message, it bore a neat, penciled postscript: "She caught it. Respectfully yours, Porter."—Advance.

How About it?

After his first lesson in saluting the young recruit went in search of some practice.

Seeing two officers in conversation he went by and gave a perfect (to his mind) salute. No reply. Turning he went back and saluted again. Still no movement from the officers.

When this happened the third time he stopped a few paces from the talkers, gave a shrill whistle, and shouted:

"Oi! What about it!"—Answers.

Brevities

San Francisco Chronicle: The census bureau reports that many a small town has disappeared since '30. Has it looked behind the freight cars on the sidings?

Muskegon Chronicle: Mexico now expects to sell scrap iron to Japan, as long as Japan has a yen for it.

Scanlan in Buffalo News: White potatoes, analysis shows, are 76 per cent water. There's nothing like a white potato when you're terribly thirsty.

Daily Quotation

IT is by teaching that we teach ourselves, by relating that we observe, by affirming that we examine, by showing that we look, by writing that we think, by pumping that we draw water into the well.—AMIEL.

Shadow of World's Fair Symbol

Monitor Camera Club from Coursin Black

The Trylon and Perisphere, the most popular subject for amateur photographers at the New York World's Fair.

Daily Anecdote

An Old English Custom

It is characteristic of Charles Laughton that, to prepare himself for his picture "Mutiny on the Bounty," he read all the available books on the subject. In one book he found that Capt. William Bligh, whose part he was to take, had his uniforms made at the Bond Street firm of Gieves. So, when he was in London, Laughton dropped into Gieves, and said, "I wish to inquire about some uniforms you made some time ago for Captain Bligh."

"Yes, sir," said the man, "and about what was the date, sir?"

"1789."

"Just a minute, sir," and in a very few minutes the clerk was back with an old volume containing not only the record of Captain William Bligh's uniforms, but a description of how many buttons there were on the coat, how they were spaced, and which buttonholes worked and which ones were there merely for display.

Laughton ordered a complete set for use in the picture.

"Would you like for us to deliver it, sir?"

Answers

"He started with performing fleas and worked his way up"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Remembered a Friend

Dallas, Texas

Boww is an eight-year-old fox terrier living in this city. He has always held the reputation of being unusually alert, but he recently proved that he also possessed an unusual memory.

Boww's pet aversion is a motorcycle and recently he was struck by one of these vehicles. All of his owners were vacationing out of the city at the time with the exception of the father of the family who was away for the day. Boww evidently knew that he needed good attention at once.

In the fashion of dog reasoning Boww no doubt remembered a home where two years ago he had been left for a month's time while his owners were on a vacation. Perhaps he remembered the woman with the soft voice who had tried to compensate for the absence of his beloved master and mistress. He had never been back to this home and in the meantime had moved to a suburban city and then returned to Dallas. However, in this time of need he dragged himself the distance of a mile to that former temporary haven of two years ago.

Upon hearing an insistent whining at the front door his friends carried him into the house and lying on the floor he seemed to say, "Please do something about this."

Boww soon responded to affection, kindness, and attention from his host and hostess, and the next morning was ready for any adventure.

Where Would You Find—

1. March Field?
2. The scene of the Council of Trent?
3. A rhinoceros?
4. Yellowstone Lake?
5. 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue?
6. The college from which John Tyler graduated?
7. A mantilla?
8. Rome's oldest bridge?
9. The five states which bound New York?
10. A city in Africa founded by Alexander the Great?

(Answers appear on this page.)

A Verse for Today . . .

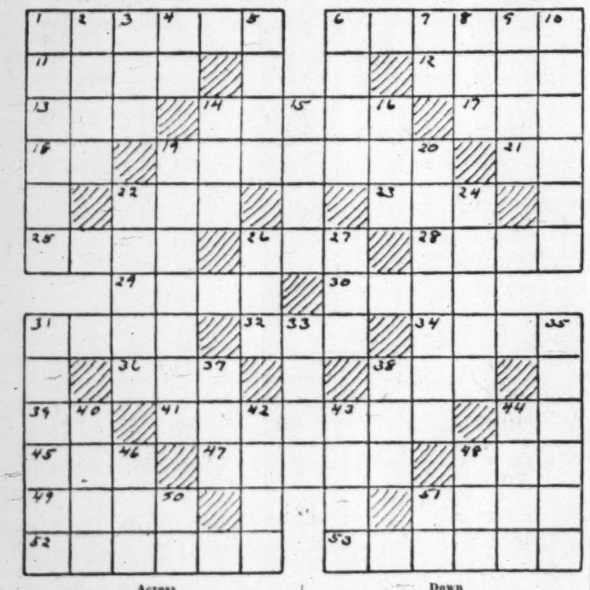
And also that every man should eat and drink, and enjoy the good of all his labour, it is the gift of God.—ECCLES.

New Type Motor Fuel

Motor fuel from vegetable oils is coming into use in at least three Chinese provinces.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who was Greek god of wealth?
6—Who was author of "Sesame and Lilies"?
11—What is a seaport of Hawaii?
12—What is metal in the form of thread?
13—Distinctive doctrine is what?
14—Who sings Bartholo's role in "The Barber of Seville"?
17—Jack Horner liked what dessert?
18—Where is Opelousas (abbr.)?
19—Those who "trip the light fantastic."
21—Where is Yankton (abbr.)?
22—Who is one of conspirators in "The Masked Ball"?
23—What is that part of bridle inserted in horse's mouth?
25—What implement is used for removing bread from baker's oven?
26—Possessive pronoun.
28—What do you call the stem of hop?
29—"Jerusalem Delivered" is what kind of poem?
30—Robert Browning was what?
31—What Bible heroine was a Moabitess?
32—Youngest of "Little Women."
34—What was staged by a hare and a tortoise?
36—What is a town of Iraq?
38—Would a chivey have fins, paws, or oars (sing.)?
39—Where is Valladolid (abbr.)?
41—Lagos is capital of what place?
44—Past.
45—What Dickens character is Tony Weller's son?
47—Implement for stirring fire.
48—What is brightest star in various constellations?
49—What is Persia called?
51—What is another name for Siam?
52—Who is a character in "William Tell"?
53—What is capital of Turkey?

Down

1—Who was one of the twelve apostles?
2—Who is innkeeper of "La Sonnambula"?
3—What is a city of Germany?
4—Toward.
5—What is a city of China?
6—Who is one of governor's daughters in "Lakme"?
7—If you were in Amiens, in what direction would you travel to reach Nantes (abbr.)?
8—What is undressed hide of a young steer?
9—Who is heroine of a Mascagni opera?
10—It would be hard to find what in a haystack?
14—What is a town of Iran?
15—What do you call a native of Kilsyth?
16—Globe.
19—What fish is noted for its brilliant colors when it is taken out of water?
20—Where do the Buriat live?
22—What are measured by a dentimeter?
24—Cronus what what?
26—What is a city of Peru?
27—In "La Gioconda," Barnaba is what?
31—Where was Feodor Challapin born?
33—How would you describe a lamb?
35—What is a manufacturing city of Ohio?
37—To overturn.
38—What wood was used for beams and rafters of houses in Bible times?
40—Young salmon is called what?
42—What is mined in the Klondike?
43—Who was a king of Midianites?
44—What animal wandered about Mt. Erymanthus until captured by Hercules?
46—Would a khidmatgar be a man, owl, or hut?
48—What is a measure used in Japan?
50—Not any.
51—What were initials of author of "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard"?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

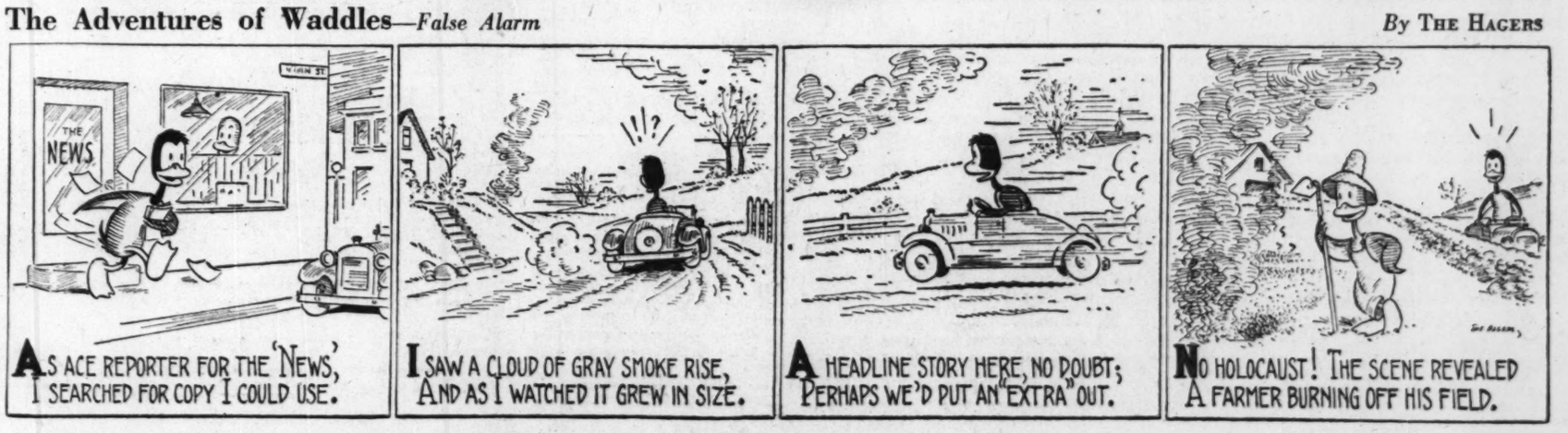
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Just About Convinced*

By LE PELLEY

OH—WHEN IS HALLOWEEN?
PRETTY SOON... LAST DAY OF THIS MONTH...
BUT DON'T BE SCARED! I'LL WALK HOME WITH YOU.....
SCARED? WHO'S SCARED? ARE YOU TALKING TO ME??!
WELL—GIRLS ARE MORE SCARED THAN BOYS AND.....
OH—THEY'RE NOT, MR. SMARTY
I'M NOT SCARED OF PUMPKIN FACES AND FALSE WHISKERS!!
I LIKE DARK NIGHTS! AND I'D SPEND A WEEK IN ANY SO-CALLED "HAUNTED HOUSE" AND ENTERTAIN 200 OWLS, 300 BATS AND 1000 BLACK CATS....
WELL — MAYBE SHE ISN'T SCARED THEN.....

The Adventures of Waddles—*False Alarm*

By THE HAGERS


MAIN ST.
THE NEWS
AS ACE REPORTER FOR THE 'NEWS,' I SEARCHED FOR COPY I COULD USE.
I SAW A CLOUD OF GRAY SMOKE RISE, AND AS I WATCHED IT GREW IN SIZE.
A HEADLINE STORY HERE, NO DOUBT; PERHAPS WE'D PUT AN "EXTRA" OUT.
NO HOLOCAUST! THE SCENE REVEALED A FARMER BURNING OFF HIS FIELD.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1940 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — (a) — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Friend, to France

Winston Churchill is one of those Englishmen who have always believed in France. Back of the words he addressed to the French early this week lay decades of cordial relations and reciprocal understanding of the need of the two great European democracies for each other's support. Edward VII cemented the entente none too soon. It had just time to grow strong enough for its test before 1914. That entente was part of the British Prime Minister's political upbringing. France is, for such an Englishman, his other England.

France today is the common man. Mr. Churchill frankly addressed his remarks to the France of the people, "of whatever fortune." They should carry weight with all who heard them. The French know now that Britain intended to resist Naziism not simply "to the last Frenchman" as the German propagandist sneered, but to the last Englishman behind the last English hedge. Mr. Churchill at once epitomizes this resistance and what it can mean to France, liberation without loss.

Timing of the Churchill address coincides with rumors of negotiations looking toward a declaration of war by France against Britain. Pierre Laval, whose name was attached to the plan to give half of Ethiopia to Premier Mussolini, is mentioned as active in an effort to bring Marshal Petain and Reichsführer Hitler together. It is all very misty. But it is important to Britain to forestall any development that might turn French possessions into areas of hostile action against Britain's outposts of empire.

In the Battle of the Balkans and the Mediterranean-Suez route, Axis forces based in Syria would be at Turkey's back and next door to Palestine.

Pretexts for a French declaration of war against Britain might be the necessary R. A. F. attacks on French coastal points now occupied by Germans, with the scars of Oran and Dakar as reminders of unfortunate incidents between the two nations. But such a move would represent rather the maneuvers of a few politicians trying, as Edna St. Vincent Millay has put it, "to make their porridge last." So Mr. Churchill spoke to the people of France, in words they could understand, already backed by deeds that should inspire their trust.

His reference to the United States—"our friends across the Atlantic Ocean and your friends across the Atlantic Ocean"—was more than a reference to the aid that Americans are sending to Britain. For it stressed again the interdependence of free peoples. This interdependence extends not only across the English Channel but across the Pacific. There the actions of the Vichy regime have been detrimental to the United States as well as to Britain. But even there the determination of Frenchmen can play some part in restoring the liberties and preserving the rights of peaceable peoples.

To remember their stake in a victory over Naziism—to "think of it always" though they may "speak of it never"—this was the British Prime Minister's plea to the French people. All who cherish freedom and work for peace beyond our time will hope the people of France can hear that plea.

Minnie Likes People

The keepers of the zoo at Recreation Park in Swannonoa, North Carolina, probably thought they were doing Minnie a good turn when they turned her loose in Pisgah National Forest after thirteen years of life in a bear pit. Minnie had caught biscuits and peanuts and sugared popcorn from friendly visitors and performed antics for the delight of children all that time but now a spry young fellow was coming to take her place and it was only right to give Minnie her freedom.

Minnie probably delighted in her native environment last summer when she was first turned loose. Blueberries were ripe in the mountains and there was a crop of acorns coming on. Perhaps Minnie hadn't forgotten how to catch fish or the taste of pilfered green corn. But still it wasn't like having it handed to you, and when frosts came, foraging probably wasn't any easier. So Minnie came home. Gaunt and half-starved she showed up at the zoo the other day. Everybody was glad to see her—but nobody was any gladder than Minnie.

In her own way, Minnie seems to have knocked into a cocked hat much of the theory about the "cruelty" of confining animals in zoos. Certain types never are happy in confinement—and certainly it is unnatural to force wild animals to perform absurd tricks for human amazement. But Minnie obviously was not unhappy. She liked people as much as they liked her.

49th State?

It may surprise puppet emperors and inspire ill-founded scorn in those capitals where puppet emperors get their licenses. But a people numbering 442,000 will express freely by ballot on November 5 whether it wants to become more closely associated with a nation of 130,000,000, or—and it is this that counts—whether it doesn't.

For years the people of Hawaii have been talking this thing over. Now, for the first time, they will vote on it. Island advocates of Statehood for the Territory of Hawaii would like a vote in Congress; their delegate in that body has a voice in debate but no vote. They point out that the Islands' population exceeds that of any one of four States now in the Union. Hawaii would be well up from the bottom of the list of States so far as assessed valuation is concerned.

Advocates of Statehood feel that the economic position of Hawaii, especially in sugar, might be strengthened if Hawaii could bring more legislative pressure to bear on restrictions which now permit only a small percentage of its raw sugar to be refined for delivery to the mainland. Riley H. Allen, editor of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, writing in the New York World-Telegram, points out that the chief objection raised against Statehood for the Territory arises from the numbers of Japanese now in the Islands.

Hawaii, however, is an integral part of the United States' system of naval defense. The important Pearl Harbor base is located there. Today, it may be observed, Americans are discovering national interests farther from the Pacific Coast than is Hawaii. Should the voters of the Islands come out strongly for a new status in the Union, Americans would regard their plea sympathetically, though in such times as these it would be understandable if action were less precipitate than, say, Herr Hitler's in Austria or Signor Mussolini's in Albania.

Evading the Hatch Act

In private employment they call it a "kick-back." In that form the Government and the New Dealers are very much against it.

Elsewhere it is often called a "political donation," and some people think that is all right.

There are, of course, political donations and political donations. But when a contribution to a campaign fund is made by a Federal or State employee under the subtly conveyed impression that he is paying for his job, then it differs not at all in essence from the kick-back that a chiseling contractor employs in paying sub-standard wages.

This sort of contribution is the institution that has been defended by Edward J. Flynn, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, in a letter conveying a legal opinion to State campaign managers.

In short it advises them that contributions may be solicited, without violation of the Hatch Acts, from Federal employees all down the line and that it is not unlawful even to obtain lists of Government employees and their salaries for such solicitation purposes. Two provisos only are noted. One is that the soliciting must not be done by Government employees. The other is that persons paid with unemployment relief funds must not be pressed to engage in political activities: but Mr. Flynn thoughtfully adds, "their friends and relatives are in no way prohibited from such activities."

Some weeks ago Democrats made valid objection to the opinion of Henry P. Fletcher, Republican National Committee counsel, which held that within the Hatch Act limitation of $5,000 on individual contributions persons could make gifts of that amount to each of several organizations in the same party. This or the giving of sums through dummy names would amount to an evasion of the statute.

If the Corrupt Practices Acts, including the Hatch Acts, are to be a genuine force in the direction of cleaner politics in the United States, there must be a disposition on all sides to obey them in spirit as well as in letter. And public opinion must be alert to enforce that disposition by emphatic disapproval of every weaseling attempt to find loopholes and technicalities.

Political contributions ought to represent political convictions. Campaign funds should not be composed either of large sums given in hope of personal gain or of small sums extorted by political duress. A money power composed of political favor seekers, big or little, is a danger to good government.

Our Readers Say—

"America's Armor"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Those who are articulate on the present situation, as is Dr. James Conant of Harvard, can be likened to the messenger who rides to warn of the rise of an impending flood—to awaken the sleeping town. A few weeks ago he pointed out that Americans have no more choice in this matter of defense than the early Christians had when Mohammed gained his successes against the Byzantine Empire. To preserve their culture and way of life, they had to take up arms. Democracy, in its real essence, is too sacred a thing to be laid open to possible assault and the world has slipped to such depths now that we have no other way of defending our liberties and all they imply to us.

The extent to which Americans are willing to sacrifice in training for defense will be the true test of our patriotism.

The Nazi regime has had seven years of intense drill and militarization.

Now that we see the threat to our peaceful ways, can we delay preparedness one moment longer?

Wethersfield, Conn. L. S.

Toward Dictatorship?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We greatly appreciate the constructive work which is being done not only in the Editorial Department but in all departments of The Christian Science Monitor in your efforts to furnish information on the present political situation which will be helpful to your readers.

While you are doing constructive work, especially in each and every issue of the Monitor, you rendered especially effective service in your editorials titled "The Willkie Challenge" and "The Battle of America." As you state, it may not be that dictatorship is around the corner in the United States, but no one can truthfully deny that there has been and still is a very strong tendency to concentrate power in the Executive Department of our Government. This can lead to only one thing and that is dictatorship. This idea is confirmed by many prominent newspaper correspondents who have and are still making a very careful study of this situation. The electing of our President for a third consecutive term is a direct, decisive step in the direction of a dictatorship.

Tuckahoe, N. Y. A. M. STONEHOUSE

"Indispensability"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Much has been implied in the national campaign about the indispensability of President Roosevelt in this crucial time.

But is it not the Christ Truth which is our "tried and seasoned captain" in this hour of need? Will it not be this Truth, earnestly sought and demonstrated by each one of us, which will guide us safely through the "channel of dangerous waters"? Let us not forsake our trust in God's guidance.

Birmingham, Ala. MARTHA LIGHT

To Go Without Silk Stockings

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We have finally banned the export of scrap iron and steel to Japan, but not until they have accumulated a supply sufficient to last them a long while; so the step is probably taken too late. But why not place a ban on the export of oil, also of anything and everything that can be used for military purpose and to aid aggression? Also why not stop the importation of silk? I should think American women would be proud to do without silk stockings until we can manufacture enough nylon ones, in such a cause. ETHEL SPENCER

Alameda, Calif.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Something More Than Engine Trouble

"No Question of Weeping"

ANTIBES, FRANCE

We can hear explosions even here. I don't know what they are—mines bursting at sea, perhaps. I don't know.

But that is all. The country is really beautiful just now, before the autumn has set in. The Mediterranean is so blue and the flowers so bright, and there are oranges on the orange trees. Perhaps it is because I hadn't ever been here before and only came haphazardly after four weeks' wandering, that the quiet is so penetrating.

I have rented a tiny apartment high up on the hill, and when I look out the window it is all blue, sky and sea. The house, the garden are full of sunlight and flowers and birds singing. But still it is as if I were "playing at living" and it were not true at all. . . . I go to the market every morning (which is somewhat complicated because we lack so many things), I cook my meals and keep the house clean and take walks along the shore. I have even been painting some, sketching these strange crumbling mountains with villages high up and made of mud like some birds' nests. I have sketched the boats that lie idly in the harbor and the twisting streets of our own village. But I have not tried to get the faces of the people about me.

There's hardly anything to be afraid of any more, I suppose, but a feeling of horror at being caught in a trap. . . . I wonder what you think of us, if you were terribly disappointed or ashamed of us, or whether you still have sympathy and understanding for us?

* * *

I think of Paris. . . . The day before we had to go, I had worked on the newspaper all night and walked home by way of the river in the early morning. It was one of the first days of summer and I looked at everything not as things I had to leave, abandon, but as things too beautiful ever to leave behind. . . . That evening we had gone. When the Germans entered, I wished I had the right to weep. But I had no right, for it was not only Paris that was lost, but all of France and countless men, so many men. And there was no question of weeping.

It seems to me that years have passed since that last morning in Paris, and the mad trip across France that followed. I think of the city as I would think of a person I had loved, when all was over. Surely I loved Paris. I keep saying to myself: It isn't true that it doesn't belong to us any more. . . . There are things that have to be always re-learned, and each time it hurts.

* * *

And yet sometimes the instinct to live is strongest, and anything seems possible. I don't know how, but I feel as if we had to live in spite of what has happened. In spite of believing that all I have known is swept away, annihilated, I seem to cling to ways already lived, hopes already hoped. And more so, I suppose, because of this long period of waiting before us, before we can find new ways to live and new ambitions.

I feel so far away. My parents are in La Rochelle, which is in occupied country, and I can get no news of them at all. I am often tempted to be angry at this forced solitude and wonder if it will ever end. . . . But I have this beautiful country to look at. I have my painting, my books.

(Excerpts from a letter written from Antibes on August 23, by a French girl.)

Down the Middle of the Road

The Third Consecutive Term

By Erwin D. Canham

Supporters of President Roosevelt frequently raise a pained eyebrow and say: "I don't see why you're getting so excited about the third term. Grant tried to get a third term nomination. Teddy Roosevelt actually ran. Weren't they perfectly good Americans?"

Only last Friday night, Senator Sheridan Downey of California, seeking to reply to Senator Hiram Johnson's radio address against the third term, charged that Senator Johnson campaigned in 1912 on the same ticket as T. R. "running for a third term."

The essential difference between the Grant or T. R. cases and the present third-term attempt has been emphasized hardly at all in the present campaign. Yet it goes to the very roots of the problem. It offers the best expanation why the anti-third-term tradition has persisted so long in American history. It is based upon the difference between a third term and a third consecutive term. It is the difference between giving power back to the people at periodic and guaranteed intervals or seeking self-perpetuation by all the power and might reposed in the Presidential office.

* * *

On the November evening in 1904 when he was elected for what he himself interpreted as his second term in office, Theodore Roosevelt gave out this statement:

"A wise custom which limits the President to two terms regards the substance and not the form, and under no circumstances will I be a candidate for or accept another nomination."

Eight years later, in 1912, when T. R. accepted the Bull Moose nomination, he was charged with having broken his pledge. But in reality he did not do so, for two days after his November, 1904, declaration, he told John Morley, the great British political leader and essayist (as a letter written to the New York Times recalls), that "since the time of Washington the American people had, wisely as he thought, established a custom against allowing anyone to hold the office of President for more than two consecutive terms. *Their reason had been that the Presidency being a great office, the power of the President, especially if he had the support of great political and financial interests, could be used effectively to secure his renomination.* (Italics ours.)

"So far as the third-term custom was concerned, he added that it had no application whatever to anything except two consecutive terms, since every shred of power which a President exercises while in office vanishes absolutely when he ceases to hold it, and an ex-President stands precisely in the position of any other private citizen and has no more power to secure a nomination or election than he would have if he had never held that office; indeed, he probably would have less from the very fact that he had held it."

* * *

These remarks, in which "Teddy's" strong common sense is very evident, successfully rebut the argument that a third-term cannot be so very bad because Presidents Grant and Theodore Roosevelt sought one. The Grant experience in 1880 and T. R.'s defeat in 1912 show that the latter was entirely right in 1904 when he estimated that a former President seeking to return after absence from office would have a hard time.

Thus, the third-term tradition is not based on vague sentiment and custom, but is directed at a very practical and vital matter: the continued concentration of power in the hands of one man, by means of a President's "political and financial" forces of self-perpetuation. As T. R. wrote in 1908 to Sir George Otto Trevelyan:

"History has shown that the strong man who is good may very readily subvert free institutions if he and the people at large grow to accept his continued possession of vast power as being necessary to good government. It is a very unhealthy thing that any man should be considered necessary to the people as a whole, save in the way of meeting some given crisis."

Thus the issue comes back to "indispensability" and "self-perpetuation"—two points hard hit by Wendell L. Willkie. For a President seeking a third consecutive term to sit back and accept a "draft" would be the least of all possible concessions to the old no-third-term safeguard. But in view of the fact that the President now is to make five campaign speeches, he is not simply accepting, but aggressively and admittedly seeking, self-perpetuation. The "third-term draft" was largely a pose; now it is dropped. The issues have resolved themselves clearly into the lines Theodore Roosevelt made so clear.

Mirror of World Opinion

Unwholesome Concentration

Whether Mr. Roosevelt wishes to be a dictator or not, and The Tribune accuses him of no such un-American designs, a permanent Presidency must in the end mean a vast and unwholesome concentration of powers in the Executive. It must mean a progressive strengthening of the machinery of self-perpetuation; a progressive diminution of the independence of the legislative and judicial branches of government; a progressive destruction of the checks and balances which are indispensable to the maintenance of our American form of government.—*Minneapolis* (Minn.) *Times-Tribune.*

The Wide Horizon

Mr. Willkie and the Polls

By Robert R. Mullen

The latest Gallup poll for the country shows that for the first time since the nominating conventions the upward trend of Mr. Roosevelt's popularity has been reversed. If the vote had been taken last week, Dr. Gallup estimates, Mr. Roosevelt would have had 414 electoral votes; Mr. Willkie, 117.

So far as Republicans are concerned, the most encouraging factor, of course, is Mr. Willkie's upturn in the Middle West, especially in Illinois, where it was feared the Chicago vote might weigh too heavily against him. Democrats have obvious reasons for optimism in the poll, despite the slight decline.

But the Gallup figures are certainly subject to some interpretation. Dr. Gallup himself warns: "Every student of public opinion knows the volatility of public opinion, particularly under the impact of events such as those reported in the press today. The election, for this reason, will not be won this year until election day."

As Dr. Gallup points out, undecided voters are more than sufficient in the principal States to swing the election either way. In three States, Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, which—judging from his speaking plans—President Roosevelt deems most vital, the poll indicates from 8 to 10 per cent undecided. Allowing Dr. Gallup's own stipulation for a 4 per cent margin of error, this gives a field of from 12 to 14 per cent that is fair fighting ground.

* * *

Since neither of the candidates appears to believe the issue is already decided, there is little reason for their supporters to be unduly influenced by the poll.

Both parties conduct their own careful, realistic, unpublicized surveys. Harold Brayman, the Washington syndicate writer, advises us that neither the Republican nor Democratic surveys agree with the Gallup Poll. Democrats, for example, find it difficult to accept the poll's estimate of Roosevelt strength in Virginia at 71 per cent. Even in the landslide of 1936 it did not rise above 65 per cent.

Republicans feel the poll is lagging behind the campaign. For example, the last poll reflected, they believe, the results of Mr. Willkie's campaign in the Middle West. But this same poll was taken before the results of Mr. Willkie's drive through New England and up-state New York could be evaluated. If the results of this campaigning equal those of the middle western tour, Mr. Willkie, assuredly, is in better position than the Gallup Poll indicates at this writing.

These early reports of the Gallup Poll hint that Mr. Willkie is conducting his campaign wisely. Politicians know how difficult it is to reverse a trend. Yet, just this has been done because Mr. Willkie has campaigned in the right areas and has said the right things to the right people.

* * *

James A. Farley, who earned a reputation for his accurate forecast in 1936, believes that in 1940 the popular vote will be much closer, but that the electoral result will be about the same. However, Emil Hurja, who as Democratic analyst four years ago compiled much of the material upon which Mr. Farley based his famous prediction, now—after what he calls an "idealized poll" of his own—says he believes Mr. Willkie will win the election and have a plurality of from 1,500,000 to 3,000,000 votes.

Mr. Hurja finds a trend to Willkie in the rural areas. This raises the question whether the basis of polling may not have changed in four years. The old Literary Digest Poll, a mass affair mailed out to telephone subscribers and other hit-or-miss blocks of population, was accurate so long as Americans voted as Americans. But when the elections became a contest between classes, economic "haves and have-nots," it failed. Then arose the so-called "scientific polls," which regard the population as a series of economic levels, religious groups, racial segments and like classifications. Each must be tested, must be balanced in relation to others. So many aspects enter in such polling it is amazing they have rolled up the record they have. But they are not infallible. No claim of infallibility is made.

Therefore, the question arises whether Mr. Hurja's implication that the rural vote is more decisive than Dr. Gallup has calculated isn't worthy of consideration. Such a vote could swing New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Certainly, no seasoned politician would count either candidate out at this time. Both Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Willkie are still striving. Indeed, it is doubtful whether any candidate in American political history has accelerated his campaign to the tempo reached by Mr. Willkie.

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